

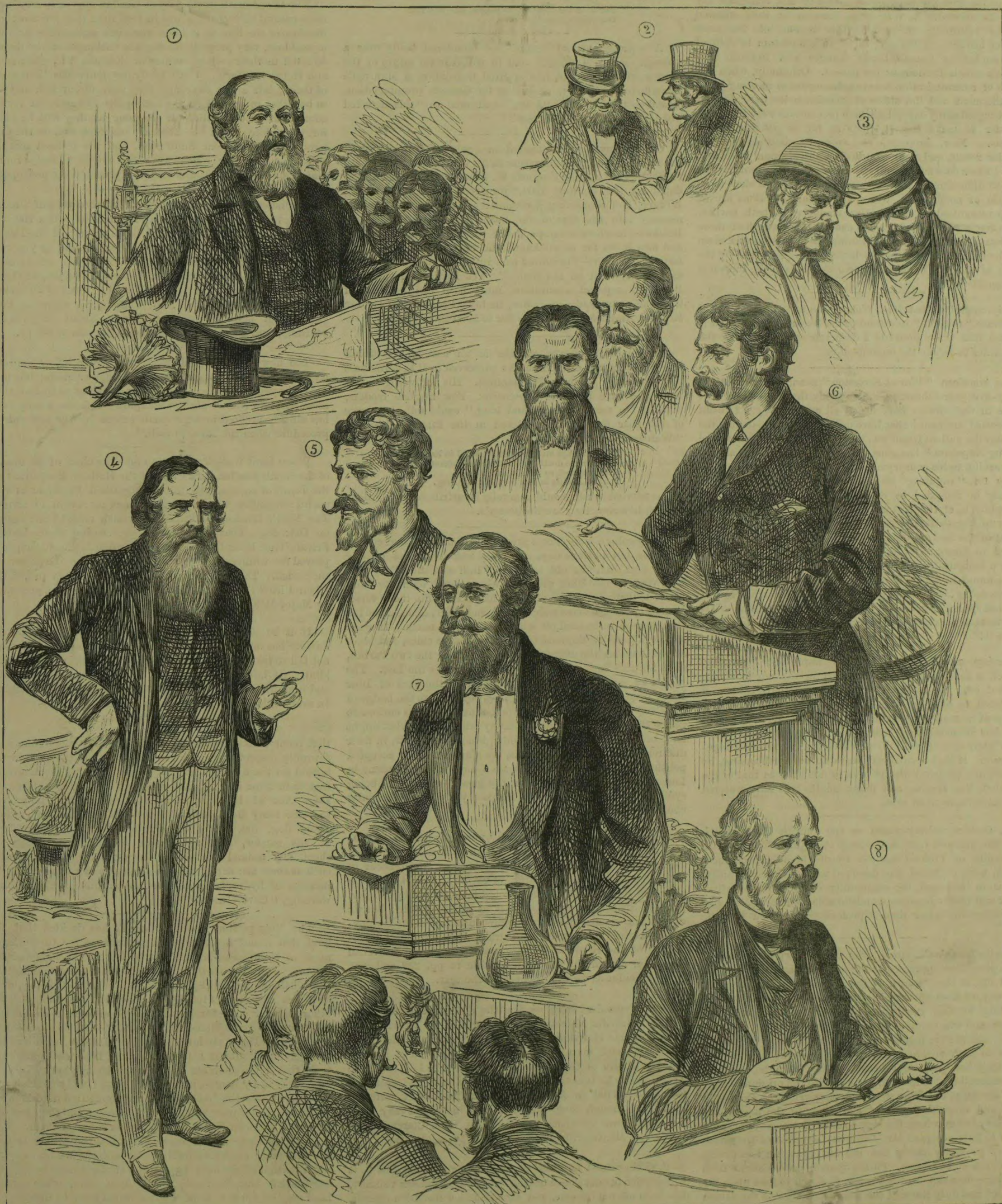
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2429.—VOL. LXXXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



1. Meeting at Dunlocher: Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, Candidate for Dumbartonshire.

2. "A pye twal hunner poun' a year o' rent."

3. Advocates of the abolition of all taxation.

4. John McPherson, of Glendall: "I am spiking to you noo here; I no can spike Eengleesh like the gentlemens spike to you before."

5. Mr. Cunningham Graham, North-West Lancashire.

6. Mr. Forsyth, Bridgeton Division, at meeting in City Hall.

7. Dr. Cameron, College Division of the City of Glasgow.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND: SKETCHES IN AND AROUND GLASGOW.

OUR NOTEBOOK

Although no authoritative statement has so far appeared, we may assume that the elections for the new Parliament will commence on or about the 21st inst. in those few boroughs and county divisions where no contest is anticipated. The real trial of strength will take place during the last week of the month, for under our present system the actual date of any particular election is left so much to local control that it is not possible to anticipate when the contest may occur. Notice of election may be given on the very day of the receipt of the writ from the Crown Office, or it may be delayed until the second day after its arrival; the nomination may be fixed any day between the fourth and the ninth day, and the polling for any day between the seventh and sixteenth day after its receipt. A very wide margin is thus allowed to the returning officer, and this is one of the most curious instances of the survival of an old custom in spite of the numberless Constitutional changes and Reform Bills through which Parliament has passed. Originally, when the means of communication between the capital or meeting-place of Parliament and the different constituencies were difficult and occupied many days, some such precautions were necessary in order to make the elections as far as possible simultaneous. Now, however, the custom produces just the opposite result, and alone among all Constitutional countries, Great Britain does not hold all its elections on the same day. The physical difficulties in the way are admitted on all sides to be of little or no moment, whilst the moral objections are as readily recognised by the election managers of both parties. It is scarcely possible to measure exactly the strength of those who always desire to be on the winning side, but it is well known that the number of seats in which the balance is turned by the results of the first hundred or two elections being known is very considerable.

It is suggested that Mrs. Weldon ought to have a special magistrate "told off" to attend to her business alone; but it is feared that there would be a desperate struggle among the magistrates to escape the onerous duty.

The American "War of Secession" is a memory of barely twenty-five years' duration, and already the most prominent figures in that drama have nearly all passed away. Lincoln and Seward are names that have quite a far-away sound; the other day the gallant Grant was taken; and now McClellan, the "Young Napoleon," has gone. The career of this last should be a warning to his countrymen to control their sanguine propensity for "counting chickens before they are hatched," and may be regarded as yet another example of the great truth which is at the bottom of the saying "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." By the consent of the best authorities, McClellan was far superior as a General to Grant: yet the latter was a great success, the former a comparative failure. Comfort, though cold comfort, may be found in this reflection by many a man who sees his inferiors doing better than himself in no matter what line of life, what sphere of action. So true is the observation "'Tis not in mortals to command success"; yet may we, any of us, deserve it!

Marriage-certificates play a very important (generally, however, a factitiously important) part in the novels of our day; but even the most audacious novelists have seldom, if ever, dared to offer so large a sum as £50,000 for the production of a marriage-certificate; yet that is the amount which has been daily advertised in a newspaper or in newspapers lately as a reward for producing a certain marriage-certificate. If that desired certificate be not forthcoming, its existence has probably always been as doubtful as that of the celebrated Mrs. Harris, and many mouths will have watered at the advertisement in vain.

Mr. Geddes, railway-guard on the Penrith line, through whose intelligence, tact, and energy three men concerned in the murder of Police-Constable Byrnes at Plumpton, near Penrith, were captured, has deserved well of the community, as, it is to be hoped, the community or the representatives thereof will testify in some unmistakable manner. Men like Mr. Geddes are better than a professional addition to "the force."

Charles Lamb's Chinaman, who burnt down his house for the purpose of eating roast pig in perfection, has been outdone in real life, if the "sworn testimony" of the Rev. Timothy Thirloway, of Rock Springs, Wyoming, is to be taken literally. According to this gentleman, who is a Congregationalist minister, and was living at Rock Springs at the time when the Chinese miners were massacred by the white men, the former set fire to their own houses in order to prevent their money, which they had previously buried, falling into the hands of their persecutors. Although, according to the originally published accounts, the Chinese were first driven away from their homes and allowed to die of starvation in the desert, the grand jury before whom the sixteen chief rioters were brought seemed to have accepted Mr. Thirloway's version of the event, for they promptly threw out the bill charging them with various crimes of violence. Public opinion—at a distance from Wyoming—does not, however, seem disposed to look upon the events of last July through the same spectacles as the Green Springs grand jury; and there is a loudly expressed demand that the laws of the United States Government shall be as valid in the defence of Chinese labourers against brutal violence and murder as they now are for the protection of negro citizens.

Again, last week, did Mr. Broderick-Cloete's horse Paradox, by winning the Free Handicap Sweepstakes at Newmarket, allowing a stone to the redoubtable King Monmouth, and more than two stone to the smart Aveline, prove himself to be a very great horse indeed. It is easy to see why the sporting papers are so spiteful against Mr. Broderick-Cloete, missing no opportunity of harping upon his misdeed in "scratching" Paradox for the Cambridgeshire; the "sporting prophets" believed almost to a man that Paradox would win the Cambridgeshire; they would have "stood on him to win," as the language of their divination has it, and they are mad to think that they lost a chance—almost a certainty—of being right for once in their lives, and so redeeming for a little while their rapidly waning credit.

A misprint, or a lapse of memory on Mr. Greville's part, has made sad havoc with a passage quoted in the "Greville Memoirs." Mr. Greville speaks of "the great of old, who still rule our spirits from their own." The *modus operandi* is not very clear. The allusion is evidently to the fine lines in Byron's "Manfred":

The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.

A supreme man of letters also blundered badly over a passage from "Manfred," and in this case the origin of the error is clear. Goethe, in a spirited translation of Manfred's introductory soliloquy, misled by the German pronunciation, mistakes "yoke" for "joke," and renders "this detested yoke" by *die verwünschte Posse*!

Goethe may also be censured for a want of appreciation of the niceties of English literature in his willingness to attribute to Shakspeare a sonnet signed W. S. written in an old album dated on the binding 1604, preserved in the Hamburg Library, and containing a commission to Love to whisper a message into the ears of the moon. "Shakspeare," says Beddoes—in whose correspondence the sonnet may be found, and who is, so far as we know, the only English writer who has mentioned it—"bestowed ears rather on such erratic stars as Bottom, than on the moon." Yet Keats, the object of Beddoes's especial admiration, must have satisfied himself that the moon *had* ears, since, in his "Prophecy to George Keats in America," he adjures her to keep them open.

In general, however, Goethe is an excellent critic of English literature, as the remarks preserved in "Eckermann's Conversations" abundantly manifest. His knowledge of it must also have been very extensive. Few English readers, without "a search painful and long," could tell the source of the four terrible lines quoted in the fifteenth book of "Wahrheit und Dichtung":—

Then Old Age and Experience, hand in hand,
Lead him to death, and make him understand,
After a search so painful and so long,
That all his life he has been in the wrong.

These nervous verses would generally be attributed to Dryden: in fact, however, they are Rochester's.

Party colours were once a great feature of town and county elections, but in these days such distinctions are fast passing away, and even the old toast of "Buff and Blue" is high forgotten. True Blue was always associated with the Tory interest, though in some places it has been quite the reverse. William III.'s colours were orange and blue; hence come the Orange men in Ireland, of whom we hear so much. In some northern parts of England the colours change sides, and blues and yellows are the distinctive appellations of the two Parties, only Liberals have the first and Conservatives the last. The reason of so many public-houses bearing the sign of Blue Boar, Blue Lion, and such like, may be traced to the badge of the Party in the neighbourhood of Grantham. It is curious to notice that, though there are so many other colours that might have been adopted, the two colours, blue and yellow, in their different shades and gradations, are almost the only accepted political colours. On one occasion a Liberal Independent in Lancashire came forward under the green banner, but being symbolic of inconstancy, this has not yet proved a popular choice.

When was the term Evolution—now such a word to conjure with—first employed in connection with natural science? It does not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, occur in the first edition of the "Vestiges of Creation" (1844), whereas a book of the kind written now would be pervaded by it. Mr. Herbert Spencer doubtless used it at an early date; but we should not wonder if one of the first instances of its employment was in Professor Nichol's grand work on the "Architecture of the Heavens" (1850), where the phrase Universal Evolution appears as the running title to pp. 239 and 240, and not, so far as we can discover, in the text.

A correspondent suggests that the Buschenthal mentioned in the "Greville Memoirs," and identified by us with Don Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch, was José Buschenthal, described as an able and accomplished man, who played a part in Spanish affairs at the time. He proceeded in 1853 to Monte Video, where he became a distinguished citizen, and died on a visit to England in 1870. The identification is certainly plausible, though our correspondent does not say that Buschenthal was on visiting terms with Lord Clarendon, at whose seat Mr. Greville met his Spanish acquaintance.

A violin valued at £4000 seems scarcely credible, but so it is, for a Stradivarius once owned by Servais, a famous violinist, has been offered for sale, and though £2400 has been offered, its owner, the widow of Servais, has fixed its price at 100,000*f.*, and no doubt there will be found some fanatic in music ready to secure the treasure. The artist at Cremona little thought what prices his instruments might one day realise.

Who is to be the Professor of Poetry for Oxford? There are several candidates for this highly honourable post, one of whom is Mr. Palgrave, and Mr. Matthew Arnold, who once filled the chair, has been requested to come forward again. Happily, the old rule which obliged the Professor to deliver his lectures in Latin has been abolished, and Keble was, we believe, the last to give his prelections in this form. Mr. Arnold has done more perhaps than any living writer to show how interesting the study of poetry can be made, and in this fine department of literature the name of Mr. Edmund Gosse is also held in honour by all students. Last year, as Clark Lecturer at Cambridge, Mr. Gosse delivered a series of lectures to members of the University, which he has now published under the title "From Shakspeare to Pope." The little volume is on the rise of classical poetry in England, a large subject bristling with points of controversy. It is not, however, necessary to agree fully with a writer in order to appreciate him, and the book is one on which every poetry lover should form his own opinion.

The Corporation of the City of London appear to have been more careful of their treasures in 1666 than they are now. At the date of the Fire of London, the civic authorities, or their myrmidons, very properly fearing the onslaught of the flames, secreted in their cellars statues of Edward VI., Charles I., and Henrietta Maria. Until lately, no notice has been taken of these; but a few days ago they were discovered, and are to be either re-erected in the metropolis or employed for the adornment of the Guildhall. So long as they will be cared for, the public should be satisfied; for the action of the Corporation is a welcome innovation, and the rescued marbles will be a standing reproach to the noseless, sooty representations of great men which are a disgrace to the metropolis.

Purchasers of expensive horseflesh have not yet run through all their money; for last week at Newmarket, when the stud of the late Mr. John Bowes, four times winner of the Derby, was sold at Newmarket, the price of Devil-to-Pay (2 yrs.) was 4100 *gs.*, and of his dam, Polonaise, 2050 *gs.*; of Jacobite (2 yrs.) 2250 *gs.*, and of his dam, Twine the Plaiden, 1250 *gs.*; of a yearling sister to Devil-to-Pay 2000 *gs.*, and of a yearling sister to Jacobite 1000 *gs.* N.B. Plaisanterie, winner of both Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, cost about 32 *gs.* as a yearling; and The Bard was not a bad bargain at 600 *gs.*

The new "rules of billiards" have come into operation, and have met with not quite universal approbation; but it is too early yet to pronounce with any certainty as to how they seem likely to work. Mr. "Champion" Roberts, at any rate, has already profited to some small extent by the new rule of procedure when the balls "touch."

When Lord Wolseley comes to take the chair at the dinner of the North London Rifle Club, at the Holborn Restaurant on the Tenth of next month, the distinguished President of this useful association will have a good shooting season to review. The North London Volunteer marksmen closed their season on Oct. 28. That popular and persevering sharpshooter, Private 'Gus. Rosenthal, of the Honourable Artillery Company, proved the winner of the championship for the third year in succession. The genial victor holds, among other prizes, the "laurel leaves" and the Champion's Challenge Cup, presented by Major M'Kerrell, V.P.

If it be true, as there seems reason to believe, that M. Pasteur has discovered a certain cure for hydrophobia, he cannot fail to take rank among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Of late, numerous cases have occurred in England; and it is time to consider what can be done to prevent them. In every village and town there are swarms of dogs—

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And cur of low degree—

that roam about, apparently masterless, and which, one may shrewdly suspect, pay no tax to the State. If the present tax is paid for these poor brutes, it would probably be an advantage to increase it. It is not enough, we think, to enforce the Dogs Act of 1871, by which the police are empowered to seize stray dogs and take them to the nearest station. Every dog, too, ought to wear a collar with the address of his master, and the police should have liberty to shoot any animal found roaming without one. Measures such as these are surely not too stringent at a time when the increase of hydrophobia gives a new meaning to the familiar warning, "Cave Canem."

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided that the land that it has been proposed to purchase for the enlargement of Hampstead-heath must be left in the hands of the owners. It is too costly. The fifty-six acres adjoining the heath belonging to Sir Spencer M. Wilson cannot be acquired at a less cost than £100,000 (the country gave £70,000 the other day for a picture); while for Parliament Hill-fields, belonging to Lord Mansfield, the price would be a quarter of a million. These are large sums; but London, with its four million inhabitants, is a large city; and Baroness Coutts says truly that if the fresh air of the northern heights of London be destroyed by houses, not only will the beauty of the heath be marred, but the health of a large population deteriorated. There are things more valuable than money; and the necessity of preserving open spaces round London is one of them. Two points seem open for discussion. Will not the owners be disposed to make more favourable terms with the Board, or could not a portion of the land be bought, if the whole be beyond our reach? But, in truth, as the *Times* says, whatever the land may be worth to builders, it is worth more to London.

It may not be generally known that in Lord Mansfield's property at Hampstead, pheasants and other game have been plentiful until this year. In 1883 several woodcocks were killed there, within five miles of Charing-cross!

PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

With due respect to the ironical periods of the Marquis of Salisbury and the incisive sentences of Mr. Chamberlain, the public generally are looking forward with most interest to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Gladstone on his second great starring tour in Midlothian. Pending the arrival of this brilliant star in the north, the minor constellations in and around Glasgow have been making good use of their time (as indicated by an Artist on another page) to coruscate as lustreously as they can. Twinkle, twinkle, little stars! That they can twinkle with effect has been often shown by the central luminary of the Illustration, Dr. Cameron, who is pretty sure to shine usefully in the new Parliament. For the sake of an industrious class of Scotsmen, it is also to be wished that a few such stanch advocates of the Crofters as Mr. John McPherson, of Skye, could be returned to the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone has not tarried until his arrival in Edinburgh to clear up one doubt adroitly raised by Lord Salisbury. By his letter to Mr. D. Bosworth Smith, the ex-Premier plainly makes known that, in his opinion, we are not within a "measurable distance" of Disestablishment of the Church, and that even if that remote contingency were high, it would "be for others, and not for me to deal" with the question. Mr. Gladstone distinctly affirms, "I have neither shared in, nor assented to, any attack upon the Church." As for the portentous "wave of infidelity" the Prime Minister recently charged Mr. Gladstone with bending to, perhaps the right hon. gentleman's emphatic agreement with the Mosaic account of "The Dawn of Creation and of Worship," printed as his contribution to the current number of *The Nineteenth Century*, may calm the fears of the noble Marquis on this point. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that the veteran Leader of the Liberal Party was in sufficient voice to read the Lessons at Hawarden church last Sunday morning (when Earl Granville happened to be his guest); but it may be again questioned whether it was judicious of Mr. Gladstone to engage in his favourite pastime of tree-felling on the first Monday of an inclement month. Be that as it may, the right hon. gentleman has arranged to leave Hawarden Castle for Dalmeny next Monday.

The Marquis of Salisbury had, happily, sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to leave Hatfield on Monday, though one arm was still in a sling. The Premier and Foreign Secretary had important business to transact at the Foreign Office; and had, besides, consented to supplement his Newport and Brighton addresses by delivering yet another exposition of Conservative principles on the Wednesday at the Victoria Music-Hall (formerly the favourite haunt of "The Villain at the Vic."). What with the addresses of Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Lord Cranbrook, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. W. H. Smith, all of whom have again spoken with more or less precision during the past week, the country is left in no doubt as to the Home and Foreign policies of her Majesty's present Ministers. All unite, in the first place, in condemning the alleged blunders which brought about a craven peace with the Boers after the British forces had encountered a series of defeats, and in censuring the deplorable vacillations of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, which brought about the bootless slaughters in Egypt and the Soudan, and culminated in the martyrdom of the heroic General Gordon. Are the constituencies prepared, the Conservative speakers ask, to return to power the Ministers responsible for these costly errors of judgment, and thus afford them the opportunity to add still further to their errors of policy abroad? As for Home reforms, the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues insist that they are quite as ready as (if not readier than) the Liberals to amend the Land Laws on the just lines laid down by the late Earl Cairns, and likewise to make the changes demanded in Local Government, which would necessitate a revision of the system of local and Imperial taxation. But, as with one voice, so to speak, Ministers stoutly cry, "Hands off" to the opponents of a State Church loud in their demand for "Disestablishment." In this national cry, the Conservative chiefs naturally have the earnest support of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, who have written a letter urging electors to favour candidates interested in great social improvements, but warning them, by implication, of the dangers of "Disestablishment."

Liberal and Radical speakers, on their part, generally coincide in the desirability of sinking minor differences in order to present a firm front to the Conservatives. Following the lead of Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto, the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, in recent speeches (the latter notably at Birmingham last Tuesday), confess that the various lamentable occurrences in Egypt and the Soudan were to be deplored; but plead that an error admitted is half atoned for; and urge that each military step taken by the late Administration was approved at the time by the Conservative Party, who would, therefore, have probably done the self-same things had they been in office. On the other hand, ex-Ministers argue that in the later foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government the present Ministry found so little to practically object to that, as regards Russia and Egypt, Lord Salisbury is but carrying out the arrangements of his predecessors. Coming to Home affairs, all the Liberal candidates, from Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Goschen, combine to advocate reform of Parliamentary procedure as of first importance; then the framing of an adequate system of local self-government for the counties (and London also, *bien entendu*); and, lastly, Land Law Reform, and the readjustment of the "Balance of Taxation" (to quote the words of Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto). It will have been observed that the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain agree to differ as to the immediate granting of absolutely Free Education, and as to the expediency of empowering local authorities to purchase land for allotment to cottagers. But there is little doubt both will be ere long brought to sweet reasonableness on each point in dispute, particularly when the noble Marquis is "educated up" to viewing these so-called Socialistic proposals through the common-sense spectacles of the Earl of Derby, who made one of his admirably clear speeches before the Liverpool Reform Club last Saturday night. But why Lord Hartington should dolefully repeat (as he did at Nelson on Saturday) that "the time may come when I may be obliged to leave the ranks of those with whom I have had so much pleasure in serving," is inexplicable whilst he is in the full tide of electioneering on the Liberal side in Lancashire, for the Rosendale division, of which he hopes to be elected—the lugubrious warning is inexplicable—that is, except on the hypothesis that the noble Lord earnestly wishes the Radical advance-guard to moderate their pace.

As Lord Iddesleigh rightly remarked at a Conservative meeting in St. Pancras yesterday week, London will at the General Election have an opportunity of securing something like a fitting representation of its wealth, intelligence, and population; and, we may remark, it was most satisfactory that in last Monday's elections for the School Board, London pronounced emphatically in favour of economy in expenditure by returning a majority strongly advocating thrift. The danger is that at the General Election the prevailing opinions

of the different constituencies will not be truly represented, owing to the overwhelming number of Liberal candidates. They manage these things much better in the Conservative Camp. Notwithstanding the exuberant Tory outcry against the "caucus," Conservatives obey with gregarious readiness the directions of the Carlton Club or "caucus." The Conservative Party, for example, could have no better members for the City than Alderman Sir R. Fowler, M.P. (the retiring Lord Mayor), and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P. Then the Party has a most able and eloquent advocate at Hackney in Mr. Charles Darling, who has exhibited characteristic courage in pitting himself against the redoubtable Mr. Charles Russell, M.P. It is probably in consequence of the formidable nature of the Conservative organisation in the metropolis that Mr. Henry Labouchere has manfully exerted himself in championing different Radical candidates in various divisions. The public would, no doubt, be glad if there were more speakers as racily humorous as Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Bright has written a letter to Mr. Blennerhassett aimed against Mr. Parnell and his Party. It is one of the strongest planks of the Liberal Party that the return of a large Liberal majority at the General Election would enable a new Ministry to carry on the legislation the country needs in the teeth of a Conservative and Parnellite Opposition combined.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

An interesting competition took place at the rooms of the Society of British Artists last week, between the members of a number of metropolitan sketching clubs and Royal Academy students. The subjects given for painting were—figure, "Labour"; landscape, "Solitude"; animal, "Mischief"; and design, a panel, "Plenty"; whilst the subject for sculpture was "A Struggle." Complete liberty was allowed to each competitor in the treatment; and the judges selected were Messrs. Yeames and Macbeth. The number of works exhibited was 226; and among the successful competitors were, for figure-pieces, Mr. Shannon (first prize) and Mr. Ricketts (second), both members of the Lambeth Club; for landscape, Mr. Frank Murray, West London Club, first; Mr. W. A. Macdonald, of "The Gilbert," second. An Academy student, Mr. Walter, carried off the first prize for animal painting, and Mr. Weller the second. In the sculpture competition, Mr. Hill, of Lambeth, obtained the first; and Mr. Ricketts, of the same club, the second prize. The work, both in figures and landscapes, was surprisingly and uniformly good, and there was no lack of imaginative power shown in the treatment of the subjects given. "Labour" was treated from the prehistoric point of view by three students, and the blacksmith's craft by an equal number; but Mr. Shannon's rendering, which gained the first prize, was St. Olaf's monks burying the shipwrecked sailors on the Cornish coast, whilst Mr. Ricketts gave an original scene from the slave-market of Babylon. The first landscape prize, "Solitude," represented a crumbling column bathed in sunlight standing out against a cold sky. Amongst the animal painters hunting scenes seemed most in vogue, and the drawing of both dogs and horses was in every case very natural and spirited.

At Mr. Wallis's French Gallery (Pall-mall) German art is triumphant all along the line; and one scarcely has eyes for any works but for the landscapes of Karl Heffner and the Egyptian studies of Professor Müller. From the former there is one large landscape, "A Reverie of Windsor" (16), equal, if not superior, to any of his Italian or Dutch landscapes. Without attempting a photographic representation of Windsor Castle from a particular spot, Heffner has carried away with him a clear idea of the impression left upon his mind by the stately castle and its beautiful surroundings of wood and water. We are looking up from a broad expanse of almost still water, transparent under the evening sun; the rich autumn tones are just flushing the elms; and in the background, against the clear sky, the mass of the castle stands out in firm but delicate outline. It is a fairy scene, perhaps, but one so like to Nature that we are grateful to the painter whose imagination and art can throw such glamour over the spot. The dozen little studies from Nature in miniature size are not wanting in breadth of treatment, and form a pleasant reminiscence of the artist's *impressions de voyage* in the Salzammergut and Bavarian Highlands. From Professor L. C. Müller, who has won for himself a place on the top rung of the art-ladder of Vienna, there are some twenty pictures, representing the work of the past seven or eight years. Many, if not all of them, have been made known in this country by Mr. Wallis in previous exhibitions, who now renders a further service to the painter and the public in bringing together works of a man whose influence on his fellow-workers is so important. Unlike many artists who have wielded the pen as well as the brush, there is not the least pretence of literary effort in any of his works. They are absolute studies of Cairene daily life: sketches made in the street, the café, the market-place, and the suburbs; but worked up into finished pictures in the painter's studio and animated with his earnestness. Amongst the most prominent of the series here exhibited—we give them in the order in which they were painted—are "A Money Changer" (44), "Mecca Pilgrims" (38), "An Arab School" (34), "An Almshouse Admirer" (30), "The Guardian of the Sacred Well" (31), "Tric-Trac Players in a Cairene Café" (39), "Egyptian Water-Carriers" (40), and "A Halt in the Desert" (47). On the opposite wall hangs Signor Corrodi's "Sandstorm in the Desert" (109), which is as subdued in colour and boisterous in movement as Professor Müller's works are rich and withal sedate. Of the other works in the gallery, we must mention Herr Seiler's "School for Scandal" (18)—three old men, painted with the grace and minuteness of Meissonier; Carl Rickalt's "Studying his Score" (12); two unfinished works by the late Mr. Weston Sainsbury, "The Event of the Day" (96)—the arrival of the village knife-grinder—and "Lilies" (100), a single figure of a graceful girl; and Mr. Stanhope Forbes' "Cornish Fishermen" (90), a village steps-scene, reminding us of some of Mr. G. Reid's successful works.

The collection of water-colour sketches on view at Messrs. Hogarth (96, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square) is illustrative of the most interesting periods stretching from Girtin to Prout. At that time subdued colouring was the rule, and such a work as J. S. Cotman's "Hampstead-Heath" (5), with tints as blue as the Jura in autumn, must have aroused no small discussion at the time. Occasionally, however, we find Varley, as in the "View of London from Greenwich Hill" (20); Bonington, in a charming group of "Boats and Figures" (21); and Barret, in his classical landscapes, showing signs of a revolt against the use of greys and browns, which was still the note of water-colourists of the day. Of the fifty works on view, it is difficult to assign absolute pre-eminence to any one in particular, the level of excellence being well maintained throughout, but especial notice should be taken of Bonington's "Heath Scene after Rain" (11), W. Müller's "Hilly Scene" (29); Cotman's "View of Norwich" (30), Copley Fielding's "Dover" (36), as it was sixty years ago; and Cotman's "View of Howden Church, Yorkshire" (39), described as a landscape, with

cathedral; and P. Nasmyth's "Cottage Scene" (16). Among the other painters represented in this most interesting exhibition are John Crome, W. Hunt, G. Barret, Newton Fielding, Sir A. W. Callcott, J. Constable, and the famous master with his more famous pupil—Girtin, and J. M. W. Turner.

At the Goupil Galleries (116, New Bond-street), Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co., have brought together a really remarkable collection of the water-colour drawings of Mr. Carl Haag; a rare opportunity is thus afforded of studying the development of a foreigner's art in this country; and of comparing the Bavarian, Carl Haag, with the Austrian, Karl Müller, two painters who have much in common besides their love of Eastern men and lands. Their respective works, like their ages, are separated by the influence of an entire generation—and whilst repose is the aim of the old man, the younger seizes some passing trait and transfers it to his canvas. Nevertheless, the reposeful influence of the East is over both; but they explain its power to us in different ways. Carl Haag had already acquired reputation in Munich and elsewhere when he first came to London, in 1847, and, after a brief delay, he was elected an Associate of the old Water-Colour Society, and two of his earliest works—"The Fish-market at Rome" (35) and "Pilgrims in Sight of St. Peter's" (50)—show what his powers were at that period. A few years later he narrowly escaped becoming a sort of Court painter in ordinary at a moment when taste was at its lowest ebb. How he exorcised himself from the uncongenial subjects offered to his brush we need not inquire; it is sufficient to say that of such subjects as "Evening at Balmoral" (7), "The Royal Family ascending Loch Nagar" (4), and the "Fording of Glen Tarriff" (48), he triumphed over their bourgeois tone with no small success. He then resolutely set himself to work at the studies which he had made during a lengthened sojourn in Eastern lands. Landscapes, figures, and even *genre* pictures were produced with equal facility, and one cannot but look upon such a work as the "Son of Sheik Mansoor" (24), seated on his camel, without recognising that Haag's recollections were as accurate as they were vivid. The motive of this figure, painted nearly thirty years ago, reappears continually throughout the artist's works, and is evidently his special type of the true Arab of high station. His landscapes of "Palmyra" (53), "Baalbec" (34), and the "Acropolis of Athens" (23), all painted about the same time—1863—impress one more with a sense of awe due to the designer of such magnificent works than of admiration for the artist who reproduces their desolation with such fidelity; but it is no discredit to Mr. Haag if he has failed to convey by his canvas the feelings which the originals arouse. His full power comes out much stronger in such homely bits as the "Studio in Cairo" (52), "Desert Hospitality" (61), and an "Ethiopian Fellow" (114). In every respect, however, Messrs. Goupil's galleries demand a visit, and the managers deserve great credit for the energy they have shown in getting together so many works of this popular veteran. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, it must be added, were amongst the first to place at the disposal of Messrs. Boussod and Valadon the numerous specimens of Mr. Carl Haag's works which are to be found in the Royal palaces.

The Brighton Corporation have, for the last ten years, shown a livelier interest in modern art than most municipal bodies, by the direct encouragement they offer through their annual exhibitions. For the eleventh time, the rooms at the Royal Pavilion were thrown open on Monday last, and between four hundred and five hundred works displayed. Many of them have, of course, been seen in the London exhibitions and elsewhere, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to them more particularly. There are, however, a number of works by local and South-Coast artists which merit attention. After the first three weeks, the exhibition will be open free—an appreciable boon to both the artists and the public.

The architect of the building in Whitechapel for the "Working Lads' Institute," is Mr. G. Baines.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons have given £200 in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund in support of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

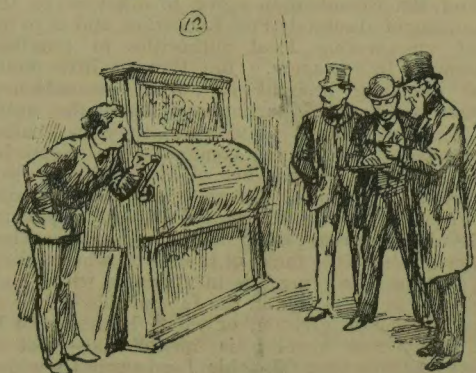
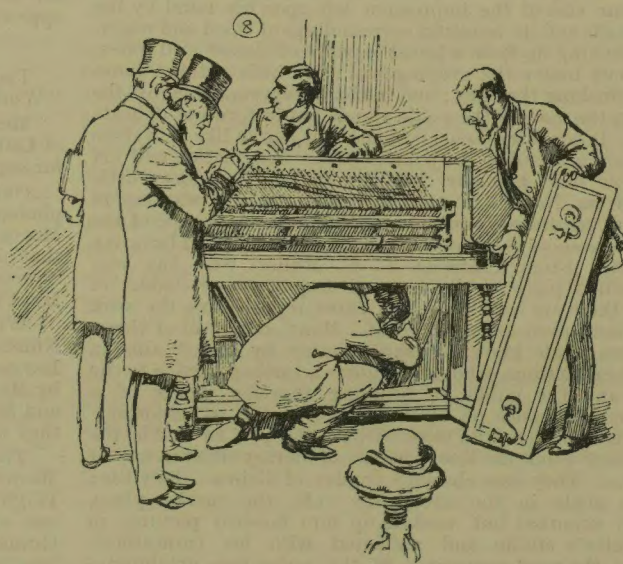
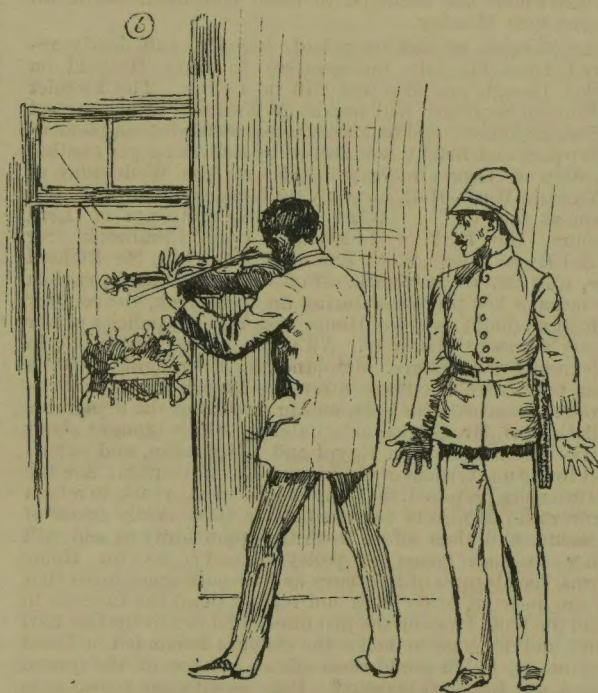
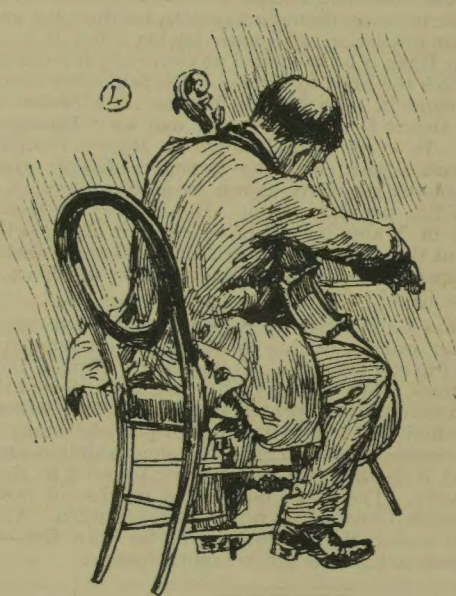
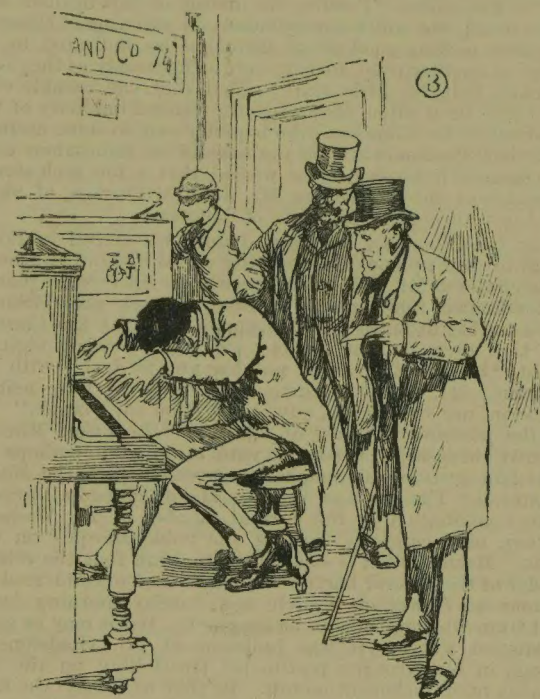
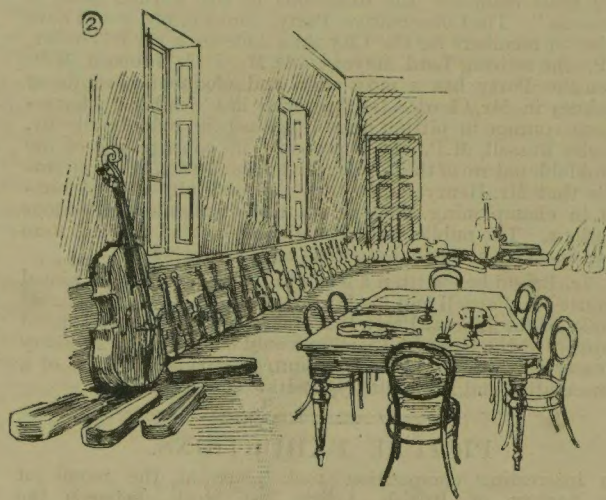
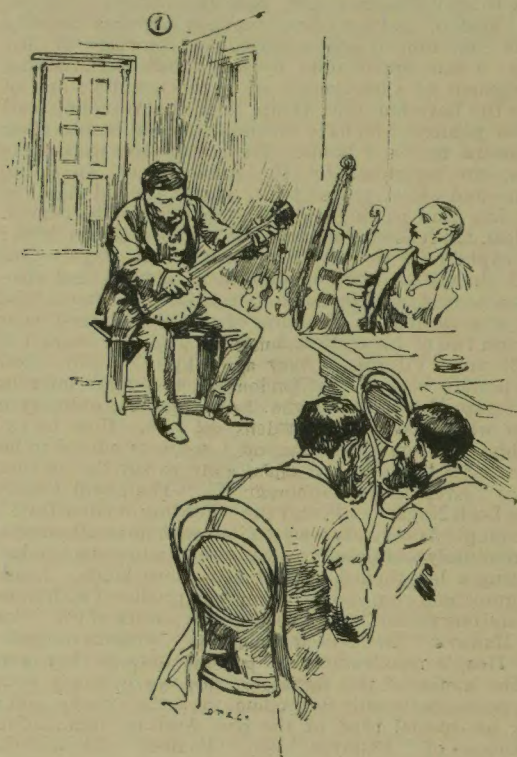
Our Portrait of the late Duke of Abercorn is from a photograph by Mr. Alexander Bassano; that of the new Lord Mayor of London, from one by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street; that of Alderman and Sheriff D. Evans, by the London Stereoscopic Company; and that of Mr. Sheriff Clarke, by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

With reference to the Illustration, in our last week's Number, of the "Boycotters' Court" of the Irish National League, at Grane, in the county of Kilkenny, we are requested by Mr. Marton P. Dowling, Clerk to the Uringford Union, and Mr. James Dooley, master of the workhouse, to state that they were not present on that occasion.

The Earl of Jersey was last week installed Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, the ceremony being performed by Lord Leigh in the Convocation House. The Rev. H. A. Pickard, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, was installed Grand Superintendent of Oxfordshire, in succession to the late Duke of Albany.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £425 were granted to crews of life-boats of the institution, shore-boats, and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1900 were also made on the 289 life-boat establishments of the institution. Among the contributions lately received were £500 from "S. C." £100 annual subscription from the Ancient Order of Foresters, in aid of the support of their two life-boats, and £6 15s. 4d., being proceeds of collection at a church parade of the United Orders of Friendly Societies, Deptford. New life-boats have been sent during the past year to Southend, Peel, and Llanddwyn. It was decided to form a new life-boat station at Workington. The cost of the boat will be defrayed from a contribution of £700 given to the institution by a lady, as a memorial of a near relative.

Yesterday week, in the saloon of the Mansion House, Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., author of "Moses and Geology" (the eighth edition of which has been issued in a cheap form), gave a powerful lecture upon "The remarkable scientific accuracy of the first chapter of Genesis." The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a large attendance, including the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P. (Recorder of London), the Dean of Lichfield, General Hutchinson, General Hatch, Mr. Bristow (Senior Director of the Geological Survey), Dr. S. Birch (of the British Museum), Mr. William Thynne Lynn (late of the calculating department of the Royal Observatory), and the Secretaries of the Bible Society, the South American Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Tract Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Lord Chancellor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Kinns, observed that it was to him one of the most interesting studies in the world to see how each part of the sacred narrative became clearer and stronger the more minutely it was studied. The Dean of Lichfield, with equal earnestness, seconded the motion, which was supported by the Senior Director of the Geological Survey and adopted.



1. Trying the banjo.

2. Waiting for the jury to sit upon them.

3. Showing "the power."

4. The double-bass.

5. Early and earnest: a trial at seven a.m.

6. Testing the "carrying power" of a violin.

7. Strain on new tuning-pin, with skeleton piano.

8. Examining a low cottage-piano.

9. Do give us a gold medal!

10. An Exhibitor's dream of medals.

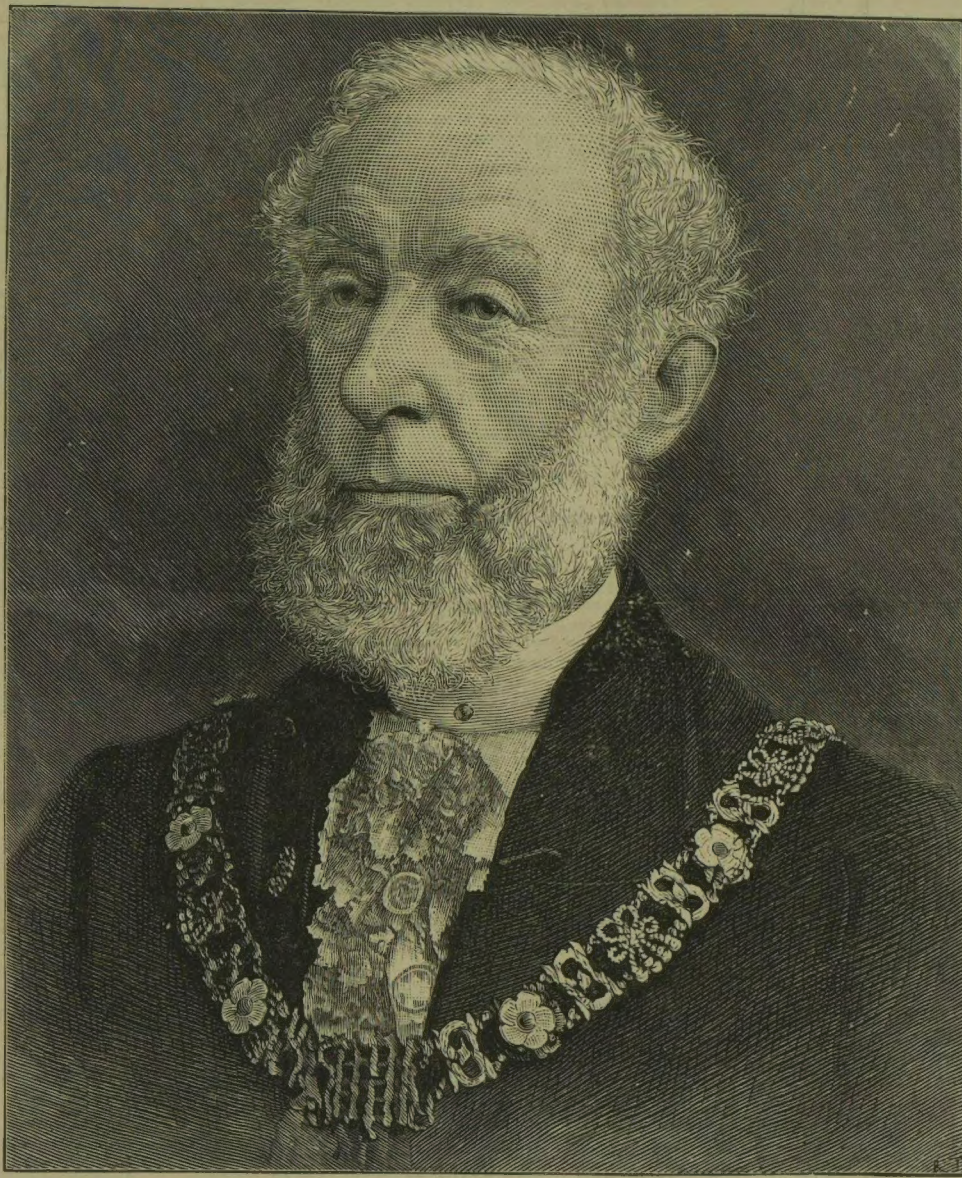
11. Trial of violins.

12. A revolution in the piano.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

The Right Hon. John Staples, the new Lord Mayor, Alderman of the Ward of Aldersgate, is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Staples, of Belmont, near Salisbury, who, after a prosperous career in the City of London, retired into Wiltshire to live. His son, now Lord Mayor, was educated as a private pupil under Dr. Rice, then head master of Christ's Hospital, and subsequently under Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury. In 1842, Mr. Staples, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. T. H. Staples, entered upon the proprietorship of the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, on the retirement of Mr. John Kay, who, a few years afterwards, served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. In 1864 the business was purchased by a limited company. On the death of Mr. Deputy Lorkin, he was returned to the Court of Common Council as one of the representatives of Allersgate Ward. He was immediately placed on the Library Committee, and in 1870 was chosen chairman. He distinguished himself while in that position by elaborating a well-conceived plan for the proper custody and protection of the Corporation records, which was adopted and carried into execution. He was also appointed a Commissioner of Sewers, and, after having filled the chairs of the Streets, the Finance, and Improvement Committees, he was, in 1875, elected chairman of the Commission. He has also been a member of the City Lands, the Markets, the Special Bridge, the Fish Supply, the Guildhall Improvement, and the General Purposes Committees, as well as one of the assistants of the Irish Society, and chairman of the Special Committee appointed to deal with the question of Metropolitan Government. On Jan. 26, 1877, Mr. Staples was chosen Alderman by the unanimous voice of the electors of the ward, in succession to Mr. Alderman Besley. He served the office of Sheriff in conjunction with the late Mr. Alderman Nottage, in the mayoralty of Sir Thomas S. Owden. He is an active Governor of Queen Anne's Bounty, and has been for some years a member of the Finance and other Committees. He is now Master of the Leathersellers' Company. The Pewterers' Company have on two occasions appointed him to the office of Master, and he is engaged in compiling an historical account of that Company. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is the author of "Notes on the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate." Mr. Alderman Staples is one of the members for the City at the Metropolitan Board of Works, and at the General Assessment Sessions. He is a Governor of the United Westminster Schools, an almoner of Christ's Hospital, and is also a chairman of the Visiting Justices for Holloway Prison. He married the only daughter of Mr. Henry Gillett, late senior partner of the firm of Howell, James, and Co. His family consists of two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Sheriff David Evans, Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, is a native of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, thirty-six years of age, and is principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Evans and Co., 24, Watling-street. He is a member of the



MR. ALDERMAN JOHN STAPLES, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Haberdashers', Broderers', and Gold and Silver Wire drawers' Companies, and has for ten years been Deputy for the Cordwainer Ward in the Common Council. He is a Conservative in politics.

Mr. Sheriff Thomas Clarke was born in 1843, at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at the Holbeach Grammar School. He entered into the business of his father, an architect and surveyor, but, early coming to London, engaged successfully in large building operations, both in the suburbs and in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane. He has only recently been connected with the City Corporation.

THE EXPECTED WAR WITH BURMAH.

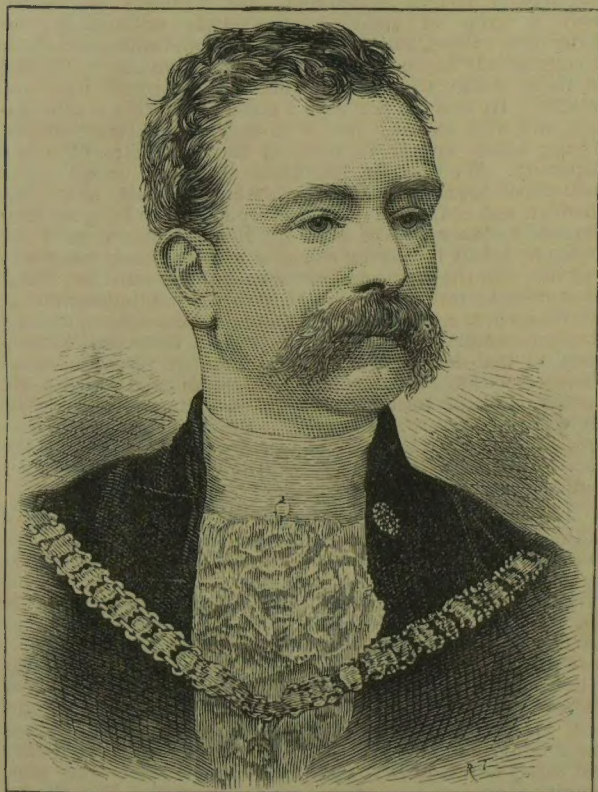
Some account of the kingdom of Burmah, against which a military expedition is about to be sent by the Indian Government, to obtain redress for the wrongful acts of King Theebaw, has already been given in our Journal. The territory ruled by that barbarian despot, not including the eastern parts, which are inhabited by half-savage Shan tribes of a different race, consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, the lower portion, with Pegu, Rangoon, and Moulmein, having been annexed to the British Empire. It was formerly called the Kingdom of Ava, from a capital city of that name, which has been abandoned, and the present capital is Mandalay, a large town of 80,000 or 100,000 inhabitants, shown in the View engraved this week. The King's palace and gardens, the Government offices, treasury, barracks, and several Buddhist temples or monasteries, with the residences of the officers of the Court, occupy the square space inclosed within the high brick walls, defended by gates and towers; while the common townspeople dwell in bamboo huts outside, and on the banks of the canal and the river. Mandalay has no fortifications that could resist a British military attack, and the King's army is by no means formidable; but there are places on the river where our gun-boats may be opposed by hostile batteries. The population of Upper Burmah is estimated at not more than about two millions, without the Shan tribes, the greater part of the Burmese nation being under British rule. The Irrawaddy is navigable from the port of Rangoon as far up as Bhamo.

It has been decided that the most prominent features of the Lord Mayor's Show this year shall consist of representations in effigy of those City Companies more immediately connected with the Lord Mayor-Elect and the Sheriffs. Mr. Alderman Staples is a member of the Leathersellers' and the Pewterers' Companies, while Mr. Sheriff Evans is connected with the Spectacle Makers', Loriners', and "Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers'," and Mr. Sheriff Clarke with the Haberdashers' and "Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers'." The great feature of the Show will be the representation of the latter guild, which will require three cars to contain it. On these will be shown the entire process of wire-making, from the preparing of the gold to the flattening and embroidering, the latter process being done by girls in mediæval costume. The Pewterers' Company will be represented by a pewterer's shop on wheels; while the Haberdashers will send a shop fitted in the old style.

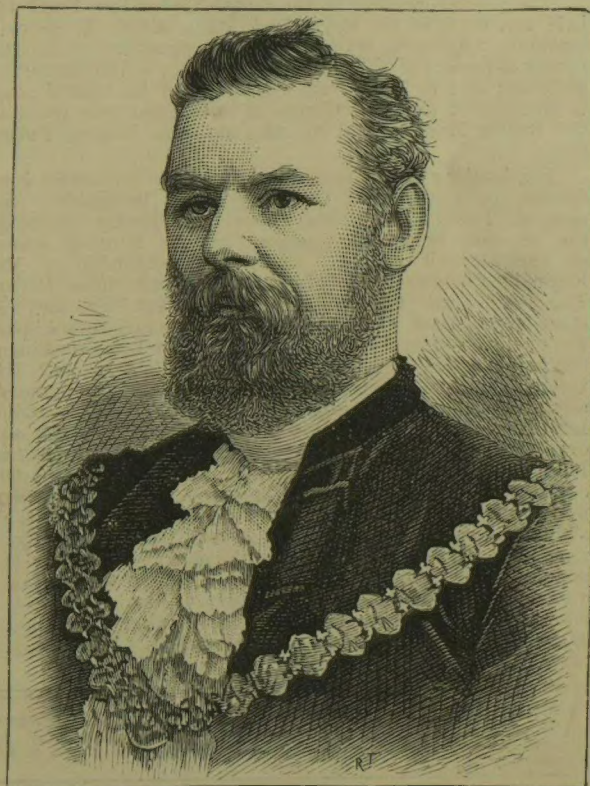
THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

The International Inventions Exhibition, which will be formally closed on Monday, has afforded, no doubt, much useful instruction concerning the progress of improvement in machinery, applied electricity, and manufacturing chemistry, since the year 1862, when it has presented, during the summer and autumn months, a very agreeable place of resort for Londoners and visitors to London, who have enjoyed the pleasant gardens, the "Old London Street," the open-air performances of the bands, and the beautiful coloured illumination of the fountains at nightfall, as well as the manifold collection of products of skill and science. The Division of Musical Instruments, with the annexed collection of interesting antiquities in that department, has probably attracted less general notice among the visitors; but, as the manufacture of pianofortes is a large business in London, while the improvements recently made in brass and wind instruments are worthy of remark, this part of the Exhibition will be considered to have a certain degree of importance. Our Artist has been rather inclined to indulge a humorous vein in his Sketches of the proceedings of the Jury appointed to test the comparative merits of the implements of melodious and harmonious sound; but the dignity of the occasion is not thereby so impaired as to lessen the value of their judgment; and some readers will find an innocent subject of amusement in the experiences which are brought under their view.

Some interest is being displayed as to the time when Parliament is to be assembled, and it seems to be generally assumed that it cannot (legally, we suppose, is meant) sit at Christmas. This certainly was not the case in the earlier days of our Parliamentary history. In the ancient manuscript "De modo tenendi Parliamentum" it is expressly laid down that the only days on which the Houses could not meet were Sundays, All Saints' and All Souls' Days (Nov. 1 and 2), and the Feast of St. John the Baptist (June 24). But, as a matter of fact, members of both Houses were frequently summoned during the reign of Edward I. to meet on Sundays; and although the Commons were allowed on certain occasions to depart on Saturday, the Lords were commanded to attend. In the third year of the reign of Edward VI., Parliament sat on Christmas Day, and read two bills; and again on St. Stephen's Day (Dec. 26), and read one bill; and again on St. John's Day (Dec. 27), and read two bills. This, however, was recognised to be singular, although not illegal; and was "occasioned through the troublesome business of the Duke of Somerset." At a later period in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Wednesdays and Fridays were settled to be "Star Chamber Days," the Houses did not sit. And in this custom we trace the origin of the present release of the Peers on Wednesday and the morning sittings of the Commons.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF D. EVANS.



MR. SHERIFF CLARKE.

MUSIC.

The series of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the lesseeship of Mr. W. F. Thomas, closed on Monday evening, when a special programme was prepared for the benefit of that gentleman. As already briefly recorded, the Prize Overture, which gained the award of twenty-five guineas offered by Mr. Thomas, was performed on Thursday week, too late for comment until now. As then said, the adjudicator was Mr. Prout, and the successful competitor, Mr. E. H. Thorne, an accomplished pianist, who had previously produced some estimable compositions. His overture is entitled "Peveril of the Peak," and is illustrative of some of the prominent features of Scott's novel. The sternness of Puritanism is suggested by some characteristic phrases for trombones, the Cavalier element being represented by the fine old tune, "When the King enjoys his own again." There are also some very melodious passages reflective of the loves of Alice Bridgenorth and Julian Peveril, and some indications of the pantomimic action of Fenella. The overture is well scored, and proved very effective. It was conducted by the composer, who was much applauded. The remainder of the concert (conducted by Mr. A. G. Crowe) included fine vocal performances by Madame Valleria, Madame Trebelli, and Mr. Santley; and some excellent violin playing by Madame Norman-Néruda. A new series of concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre began on Tuesday evening, under the direction of and conducted by M. Rivière, to whom Mr. Thomas has transferred the management.

The third of the present series of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace calls for but slight notice. Dvorák's symphony in D minor (op. 70) was given for the first time there, and was generally appreciated. The work has already been noticed by us in reference to its performance last April, at a concert of the Philharmonic Society, for which institution it was specially composed. Saturday's concert included the first appearance at Sydenham of the accomplished young pianist, Signorina Luziani, who produced a highly favourable impression by her brilliant execution of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor and some unaccompanied solos. Mr. Winch (the American tenor) was the only vocalist.

The second of the three autumnal Richter concerts took place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when the full orchestral pieces were the second of Beethoven's three "Leonora" overtures in C, and Brahms's symphony No. 2 (in D); the melodious andante and variations from Mozart's Divertimento in D minor for stringed instruments and horns having completed the instrumental selection. The only vocal piece was the elaborate Love-duet from the first act of Wagner's "Die Walküre," admirably sung by Madame Valleria and Mr. E. Lloyd. The last concert of the series takes place next Wednesday evening, when the programme will include Beethoven's choral symphony.

Of the opening concert of the fifteenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) we must speak next week. The occasion was of special importance, it having been the first grand performance of Gounod's new oratorio, "Mors et Vita," since its production, at the Birmingham Festival, last August. The singers announced were Madame Albani, Miss H. Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—all (excepting Miss Wilson) the same as at Birmingham.

Madame Adelina Patti makes her only appearance in London this season at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, the occasion being Mr. George Watts's annual grand concert. In the evening—in the same locale—the "Brinsmead Symphony Concerts" begin a series of six performances with a well-contrasted programme.

Next week will make a still further advance in musical activity, beginning with the opening of the Monday Popular Evening Concerts, followed (also at St. James's Hall), on Tuesday evening, by the first of the series of six "Novello's Oratorio Concerts," conducted by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, whose oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon," will be given on the occasion. Other important works will be performed during the series, including Gounod's "Mors et Vita" (at the second concert, on Dec. 1), his "Redemption" at the following concert, Dec. 2, and Liszt's "St. Elisabeth" at the last concert, on Dec. 26, most probably in the presence of the composer, possibly conducted by him. Next Wednesday afternoon M. De Pachmann gives the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall: and in the evening the celebrated Heckmann quartet party begin a series of four concerts at Prince's Hall, where, on Thursday evening, Herr Bonawitz will begin a series of interesting "Historical Pianoforte Recitals." On the following Saturday (Nov. 14) the Royal Albert Choral Society will repeat the performance of Gounod's "Mors et Vita," already referred to; and, in the evening, Mr. Henry Holmes, the eminent violinist, will begin, at Prince's Hall, a new series of his excellent "Musical Evenings."

The general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held last week at the Royal Institution, Mr. C. T. Newton presiding. Attention was called to the importance of the discovery of the site of Naucratis by Mr. Petrie; to the discoveries at Tanis; and to Mr. Naville's discovery of the central point of the land of Goshen. Grants of antiquities were voted to the British Museum, and the Arts Museum, Boston, United States.

Fox-hunting began last Monday, under favourable conditions, on the whole. Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Lord Vernon, was astir on Monday morning, the occasion being the opening of the hunting season of the Meynell Hounds, under the mastership of Mr. Reginald Chandos-Pole, of Radburne Hall, near Derby. The weather was fine, and the meet a very large one. A start having been made to break cover, some capital sport was enjoyed.—The hunting season opened in Leicestershire in brilliant weather, and under very favourable auspices. The Quorn Hounds met at Kirby-gate, where there was an immense assemblage of carriage-people, and over 300 in the saddle. Lord Manners, the master, led off the cavalcade, which was over a mile in length.—In East Kent the meet took place at Barham Court, where the master, Mr. E. R. Sworder, entertained a large company at breakfast. Foxes have been pretty well preserved all through the district, and there is an abundant supply.—The opening meet of the Craven Hounds took place at Benham Park, near Newbury, the seat of the popular master, Sir Richard Sutton. There was a large attendance. After breakfast, provided at the mansion, the hounds were trotted to the home coverts, where a fox was at once found, and killed after a pretty gallop. A second fox was also killed after a capital run.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 31, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE SHILLING; INLAND POSTAGE, 2½d.,
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1886, CONTAINING
TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,
ILLUSTRATING EACH MONTH.
TWENTY-FOUR FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.
DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1884-5; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past forty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is included in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 298, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 31, Cadogan-square, S.W., Mrs. Carr-Gomm, of a daughter.

On Sept. 15, at Swatow, China, the wife of John Andrew, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 31st ult., at Yarmouth, accidentally drowned while fishing, George Abram, of Myddelton-square and Middle Temple-lane, aged 52. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEK-DAY.—A First-Class Cheap Train from Victoria 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—First-Class Cheap Trains from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s. A Pullman Drawing-Room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at East Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.
CHEAP EXPRESS SERVICE WEEK-DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s.
Powerful paddle-steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Lodge-circus Office.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.
The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.
Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

NOVELLO'S ORATORIO CONCERTS.
Conductor, Mr. Mackenzie.

ROSE OF SHARON, by A. C. MACKENZIE, on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tufnell, and Mr. Santley.

STALLS, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d.
Subscription for the six Concerts, Stalls, £2 10s. Subscribers' names received by Novello, Ever, & Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.; the usual Agent; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

BRINSMEAD SYMPHONY CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at Eight o'Clock. Overture, Melusina (Mendelssohn); Symphonische Dichtung, "Johanna d'Arc," third movement (Mozzowski); Song, Dallas (Mozart); Mr. Thomas' Pianoforte Concerto in E flat (Beethoven); the Chevalier Emil Bach; Symphony (Brahms), conducted by the Composer; Recitative and Aria, Lend me your aid (Gounod); Mr. Maas; Rhapsodie Hongroise (Liszt). Conductor, Mr. Geo. Mount. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 6s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., at Austin's, St. James's Hall; and of usual Agents.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. DARK DAYS, by J. Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock. Mr. H. Beerholm Tree, Mr. G. Sugden, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. E. Maurice, Mr. I. B. Durham, Mr. Forbes Dawson, Mr. Barrymore; Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Helen Forsyth, and Miss Lingard. Booking-Office open daily, Ten till Five. No fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. Fifth Time. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. J. Hursley) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance, or by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, a New Play, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN BLIND. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, G. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton, Evans, Beruoge, Elcott, Barrington, &c., and George Barrett; Miss Eastlake, Mesdames Huntley, Cooke, Clitherow, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £9 9s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF HOODMAN BLIND EVERY SATURDAY at Two.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, THE CASTING VOTE. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farical Play, in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For Cast, see daily papers. Doors open at 7.30, commence at 7.45. Carriages at Eleven. Box Office open Eleven till Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3792). MATINEE OF GREAT PINK PEARL, SATURDAY NEXT, at Three. Preceded by Comedietta at 2.15. Doors open at Two. Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—INTERNATIONAL COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION, DEC. 7 to 19, 1885. Food of all Kinds in Process of Manufacture, Preparation and Decoration by Hand and by Machinery. Lectures, Demonstrations, and Competitions twice daily. The Viennese Lady Orchestra twice daily, together with other attractions. ARTISTIC COOKERY COMPETITION, DEC. 9 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. — ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1885, THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
Celebrated the COMMENCEMENT of THEIR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, where they have given NINE PERFORMANCES PER WEEK, in one continuous season, since Sept. 18, 1885. The occasion was truly celebrated by the introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till Seven. GREAT SUCCESS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated at every performance. Everybody should be present at Mr. G. W. Moore's (assisted by his daughter, Miss Victoria Moore) Prestigious Séance and Marvellous Feats of Legendein.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Organised opposition" again! Heedless of the fate of poor Mr. James Albery, and other impulsive authors who rushed to the front to declare a belief that they could not possibly prove as a fact, the management of the Olympic has, in an address to the public, committed itself to the same rash statement in connection with the new drama "Alone in London." What evidence may have been forthcoming in connection with an "organised opposition" at the Olympic Theatre against Mr. Buchanan (a popular author), Miss Harriett Jay (a clever lady), and Mrs. Conover (a respected manageress), no doubt we shall all know in good time. But to those who have studied audiences for many years, there was no more disturbance or difference of opinion than is generally found on a popular first night. Experience tells us that if there is every organisation in connection with first representations it is on the part of a clique, and not a cabal; and it is this very organisation that causes irritation and creates disturbance. A noisy audience assembled to hear the new play. The pit was indignant, I think very naturally, at the production of a comedietta, wholly unworthy of the character of the theatre, in the early part of the evening. They expressed their indignation in the usual way. Bad acting, combined with silly plays, unfortunately creates opposition; but for all this I still maintain that an English audience is the fairest in the world. Was there not an example of it in this very play? The last act of "Alone in London" is the very best in the drama, and it was listened to with profound attention. You might have heard a pin drop. The author had fairly gripped the attention of his audience. The scene, that of the robbery of a bank, where the well-known episode from "Oliver Twist" of putting a boy through the window to assist the burglars, was cleverly managed; the meeting of the child with its mother at this vital moment was found exciting; and the acting all round was at its best throughout this act. Had it not been for the unfortunate introduction of the murder of the villain by an obtrusive waif, in whom the audience is in no way interested, the curtain would have fallen on immense applause. By this time, no doubt, certain alterations have been made that will materially improve the prospects of the new play. As it stands, it is full of adventure and variety. Some of the dramatic suggestions in it are excellent, though they are not always completely worked out. In design it is often better than in execution. A story, whose heroine is a woman cajoled from a happy home by a bad man, reduced to beggary and starvation, hidden in a St. Giles's cellar, whose heart is broken, and whose only child is abducted in order to be made a thief, is sure to enlist the sympathies of any audience. To see her protect her child with the fury of a tigress with her cruel husband as an assailant, to witness her fainting under the supreme effort of energy, torn from her home, lashed to a post in a sluice-house on the Thames, and eventually rescued by her old faithful lover from home is to secure the sympathies of any English audience, whether organised for praise or blame. Lucky, indeed, is it for any author when for such a heroine an actress of such emotional power as Miss Amy Roselle is secured. A drama of this pattern cannot go very far wrong when an actress so experienced and an artist so accomplished is engaged upon it. Scenery and scenic effects, revolving pictures, mechanical changes, and so on, sink into insignificance beside an actress so spirited and sympathetic. Herein lies the heart of a drama; on this and this alone depends its success. Miss Amy Roselle might act between four pieces of undecorated canvas. She would succeed just as well as in a gilded palace that had cost hundreds of pounds to decorate. As a matter of fact, her best scene is in a cellar that did not cost a fortune to construct or adorn. Excellent also, natural, hearty, and manly, was Mr. Leonard Boyne in the character of the honest Suffolk miller, who is rejected by the heroine at the outset and remains faithful to her to the end. The dramatist, indeed, would have improved his play had he made better use of his hero. Miss Harriett Jay plays very earnestly and with a great deal of intelligence as a waif who dogs the footsteps of all the vicious characters and brings them to punishment. She is the embodiment of fate. She is the justice that lurks at their heels. She is the shadow of impending disaster. But after all John Biddlecombe is the hero of the play, and a story so persistently sad requires all the relief of cheerness that it can get. The sorrows of the heroine are almost sufficient without the added calamity of the poor lad's deformity and unending depression. Contrast is essential in all drama. An ounce of sweet must neutralise every ounce of sour. And so one regrets not to see more of John Biddlecombe. He wakes up the play directly he appears on the scene; but then he is acted with intense fervour and nature by Mr. Leonard Boyne, a young actor who certainly does not belong to the milk-and-water school, nor, on the other hand, is he unduly rhetorical and aggressive in sentiment. He is a pleasant, unaffected, natural actor, and his performance of John Biddlecombe is a great and deserved success. In these days the villain appears to be the hero of modern melodrama. Mr. Willard's success has sown a crop of audacious scoundrels—unblushing, unscrupulous fellows, who make vice heroic, and whose cleverness is suggestively fascinating. Mr. Herbert Standing is the last of these gentry who are sketched with so much force and fidelity. He acts the part with a nonchalance that is astounding, and with an ease that is in the highest sense artistic. Young actors appear to revel in these sketches of moral depravity. We have Mr. Brookfield at the St. James's, as a man-about-town, enunciating sentiments that make one shudder, and courting laughter by opinions revolting in their shameless audacity. We have Mr. Herbert Standing, at the Olympic, boldly blustering out ideas which are only too true in real life. In the drama of Nature such things must be; but it must often occur to the spectator that there is subtle danger when the villain hero is played so well that he makes crime and moral turpitude absolutely fascinating. There is the material for an essay in that idea. Mr. Gilbert Farquhar played a small character with excellent emphasis, discretion, and address. He has an excellent voice—a refined and telling voice—that he knows how to use. This same gift of a good voice is also possessed by a Miss Grace Marsden, a new-comer, who promises to be a very useful actress. She created a good impression on her audience, and has made an excellent start.

The performance of Mr. Arthur Roberts as Ben Barnac'e in the merry opera of "Billee Taylor" at the Gaiety is well worth seeing. In fact, it is by far the most humorous performance yet given by this amusing actor. Mr. Roberts no longer acts himself, but a character. The old stage-sailor in the "penny-plain-and-twopence-coloured" pictures of our infancy is reproduced with wonderful effect. Every attitude, each grimace is ludicrous in the extreme. In fact, so funny is the acting that it may be found advisable to place "Billee Taylor" as the second piece of the evening instead of the first. If "all London" can flock to see a man on a bicycle at one singing-hall, and a "sensation donkey" at another, they will surely return again to their favourite recreation to see some genuine comic acting and a very amusing play. Miss Marion Hood makes a charming damsel who turns sailor to follow her faithless swain. C. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is an improvement upon recent numbers. "Court Royal" and "Rainbow Gold" pursue their respective courses with their accustomed spirit, unlike in everything, except that both are highly interesting, and that the interest in each case depends rather on the succession of incident than on the development of character. "Court Royal" is undoubtedly the most absurd story of its day; but we have long ago meekly accepted Mr. Baring Gould's topsyturvy world. "Ogbury Barrows" is an exceedingly amusing sketch of archaeology in its picnic aspect, with some really valuable information on the distinction between various classes of barrows half apologetically thrown in. "With Some Librettists" affords amusing examples of the inanity of opera as literature, ere Wagner declined to keep a poet, and became one himself.

The most important contribution to any of the magazines is that with which Lord Tennyson inaugurates the new number and new editorship of *Macmillan*—a composition which, if not adding, as it could not be expected to add, anything to the writer's reputation, is still memorable for its fine rolling music and the art displayed in dignifying familiar thoughts by eloquent speech. The diction is sometimes—by the expression may be allowed—nobly epigrammatic; as in the personification of Socialism as "Thralldom who walks with the banner of Freedom, and reck not to ruin a realm in her name." Mrs. Ritchie's novel is as attractive as usual, and the other contributions are of fair average merit, but by no means indicative of the new departure which might have been expected from new management. The most important is an essay on Austria's policy in the East, suggesting that the conflict between Austria and Russia for supremacy in the Balkan peninsula cannot be much longer delayed, and that the victory of either will be equally detrimental to English interests. Mr. Scoones complains of the neglect of English in examinations for the Indian Civil Service; and an anonymous writer describes an anonymous Indian village very graphically.

"London Commons," in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, is not only a beautifully illustrated paper, but one containing much useful and interesting information about the present condition of the commons, and the devastation they frequently underwent before being recognised as public property. There is nothing else remarkable in the number.

As is natural on the eve of a general election, *Blackwood* is largely devoted to politics. Besides the regulation political articles at the head and tail, there is a clever story, "The Whirligig of Time," illustrating the supposed effects of providing agricultural labourers with allotments at the public expense, which the writer is of course able to depict according to his liking. "Fortune's Wheel," and "The Crack of Doom" are exceedingly good, and there is a powerful miniature tragedy, "Daniel Fosqué." The biography of Sir Robert Christison affords matter for a very agreeable review.

The principal contributions to *Longmans' Magazine* are Mr. Overton's interesting account of the Wesleys in their home at Epworth, Mr. Allingham's pretty poem of "Fairy Hill," and Mr. Coleman's sketch of the career of Mr. Wilson Barrett. "That Very Mab" might have dispensed with Mr. Grant Allen's puff.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are varied and interesting. Mr. S. Laing propounds suggestions for Ireland, fair enough in themselves, but open to the usual objection, that the Irish leaders will not think them so. Mrs. Lynn-Linton records reminiscences, not always very interesting; and Mr. Augustus Harris explains that he would reproduce Shakspeare, if Shakspeare's name did not spell ruin. By "intelligently following the unerring law of supply and demand," he has obtained a brilliant success. So has Mr. Irving; but the dimensions of Mr. Irving's theatre are accommodated to the number of the patrons of the legitimate drama, and those of Mr. Harris's are from this point of view excessive. Mr. Myers writes on hypnotism in an evidently impartial and truth-seeking spirit, but his paper is adorned with tales of the feats of French mesmerists at which credulity stands aghast. Mr. Sutherland Edwards ably points out the resemblances and differences between the mediæval Theophilus and Faust, the creation of the Renaissance, but commits an error in making the anonymous author of the "Faust" book contemporary with Calderon, who was born thirteen years after its publication.

The *Nineteenth Century* is unusually full of weighty articles, among which are especially to be named the first and the last, Mr. Gladstone's eloquent defence of the Mosaic cosmogony, and Mr. Dicey's exposition of the reasons which should prevent moderate Liberals from voting for the eloquent advocate. Mr. Edgar Whitaker's secret history of the late revolt in Eastern Roumelia is very interesting. He thinks that Turkey might have quelled it had she acted with promptitude, and that having failed to do so, she deserves further spoliation at the hands of Greece and Servia. But Greece and Servia cannot despoil her by their own strength, and no European Power will help them. Mr. Hyndman might be suspected of being a Conservative agent in disguise, so strong are the inducements he offers to all opponents of Socialism to vote against Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Hurlburt, an American politician accustomed to manipulate the Roman Catholic vote, thinks that the religious question has been the chief factor in the late unexpected check of the Republican party at the French elections. Lieutenant Dawson's account of Sir Herbert Stewart's Desert march is a valuable contribution to the history of the Soudan campaign.

The *Contemporary Review* also boasts an illustrious contributor, in the person of M. Jules Simon. M. Simon, though differing from Mr. Hurlburt in many things, gives the Republicans the same advice—to retrograde towards Conservatism. Half the party will reject this counsel, and the other half cannot adopt it to any good purpose unless the Conservatives will meet them half-way. Sir John Lubbock's notes on the habits of ants, bees, and wasps are very interesting; and the anonymous Greek statesman's paper on Greece in the present crisis, Mr. Picton's on the Highland crofters, and Mr. Healy's on Ulster are all in different ways provocative of reflection. Mr. Healy would be more civil to Irish Protestants if he thought he had much chance of gaining their votes. Mr. J. D. Dougall's suggestion of the fusion of England and the United States into one nation is a grand one, for which it may be hoped that the race will some day be ripe.

The *National Review* opens with a criticism of the proposals of the extreme Liberals by Mr. Alfred Austin, so slashing that we cannot understand what Mr. Austin means when he styles himself a non-combatant member of his party. There is much valuable information in Mr. Wilson's account of the administration of a model Indian district, and Miss De Borring's sketch of peasant proprietorship in the South of France. The indictment of the Birmingham caucus is so severe, that it is a relief to learn that the influences brought to bear upon contumacious persons correspond to those applied by enlightened costers to obstinate donkeys—"smiling conciliation," business orders, and invitations to dinner.

Readers of *Harper* will probably turn first to the full

description of the New York Stock Exchange, embellished with portraits of the Vanderbilts, Jay Goulds, and other genii of the spot. A delightful paper, in a totally different style, depicts the quiet rural scenery of "an Indian journey" in Massachusetts. Another equally interesting article sketches the rich tropical scenery of the Republic of Guatemala, and the regeneration of the country under the sway of President Barrios, lately killed in an ill-advised attempt to force his ideas upon his neighbours. Mr. Anstey, like his hero, Samuel Spoolin, seems possessed for the nonce by a spirit most unlike himself, only Mr. Spoolin's is a merry devil and Mr. Anstey's a dull one. The leading contributions to the *Century* are General Grant's narrative of his Chattanooga campaign, not merely interesting in a military point of view, but studded with passages of massive good sense and quaint dry humour; and the splendidly illustrated description of the rock-hewn city of Petra, with views from photographs. With these may be compared the charming illustrations of Mr. Gosse's second paper on modern English sculpture, in which he deals with Boehm, Tinworth, Onslow Ford, and others. The *Imperial Review*, a Melbourne quarterly, is remarkable for the brevity of its articles and their extraordinary variety.

The November number of the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell and Co.) is the commencement of a new volume, and in the interest and variety of its contents promises well for the coming year. The remarkable spirit with which this work is carried on, and its general literary and artistic excellence, ought to ensure it a very wide circulation. The editor issues a most attractive programme for the coming year, including contributions from our American cousins, which will enable us to make a comparison between English and Transatlantic art as represented in popular literature.—The volume for the year just completed lies before us, and in turning over its pages we are struck by the sterling quality of its contents—not less by the excellence of the paper and type and the first-rate printing of the woodcuts, than by the beauty and variety of the illustrations. It stands unrivalled as a popular exponent of art, and cannot fail to be attractive alike to the inquiring student and the cultivated amateur.

The general character of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is to be chatty and at the same time useful, a description which exactly fits the principal articles in the present number. Mr. Fox Bourne conveys much useful information about Socialism in the guise of a pleasant gossip; and Mr. Barton Baker's paper on the Lyceum and Miss Gordon Cumming's on the great temple at Peking are in the same tone. *Time* has lively sketches of two very dissimilar personages, the Countess Guiccioli and M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Thiers's *fidus Achates*. Mr. W. Archer criticises the moral tendencies rather than the artistic accomplishments of R. L. Stevenson, and "Stepniak" exultingly anticipates the overthrow of the Russian Imperial system from the universal bankruptcy of the people.

Temple Bar has a vigorous anti-Liberal article on the elections, an excellent account of Napoleon's Leipzig campaign, a good paper on Madame De Girardin, and a thin one on Victor Hugo. "The Tryal of Wits" is a quaint account of a quaint old Spanish book with this title. Surely, "The Atheist's Mass" is a translation from the French? In *Belgravia* "A Strange Voyage" is nearing port, and so is Cecil Power's "Babylon." Both will be missed, the former more especially. "Rambles in Canton" are vivid and graphic. "The Cat in Legend and Myth" suggests a theory of the mythical Pussy as a personification of Time, which seems to us highly fanciful. *London Society* is full of entertaining matter. *The Theatre*, edited by Clement Scott, has, besides several excellent articles on the drama and music, character portraits of Miss Laura Linden and Mr. G. Barrett.

Among the numerous serials issued by Messrs. Cassell and Company, besides the *Magazine of Art* (noticed above), are *The Quiver*, Cassell's Family Magazine, *Illustrated Universal History*, *Popular Gardening*, *Picturesque Europe*, and Cassell's *History of India*.

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of *Knowledge*, *London Society*, *Moniteur de la Mode*, *World of Fashion*, *La Saison*, *Le Follet*, *Gazette of Fashion*, *Red Dragon*, *Argosy*, *Good Words*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *Household Words*, *Antiquarian*, *Chambers's Journal*, *All the Year Round*, *Merry England*, *Leisure Hour*, *Book-Lore*, *United Service Magazine*, *Dublin University Review*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, *Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches*, *Sporting Mirror*, *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Young People*, *Hibernia*, and others.

The *Scottish Review* has two blasts against Disestablishment from the trumpets of Principal Tulloch and Dr. Hutton, which ought to produce some effect. There is an account of the present condition of metaphysical science in Scotland. The York miracle plays, edited by Miss Toulmin Smith, and Lord Archibald Campbell's Records of Argyll are ably reviewed; but the most valuable part of the number is, as usual, the admirable summary of the leading foreign reviews.

THE CHURCH.

Lord and Lady Lonsborough have given a complement of drapery for use in the church at Lonsborough; and his Lordship has also added a new east window of stained glass.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Benet and All Saints', which has been erected in Queen Margaret-road, Kentish Town.

The *Record* understands that the vacant bishopric of Japan has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, the eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter.

At a meeting held in Manchester to promote a memorial of the late Bishop Fraser, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford expressed his willingness to join in any scheme of a civil or philanthropic character.

At Skipton yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon addressed a meeting in advocacy of the sub-division of the diocese of Ripon, and in approval of a scheme for the Wakefield Bishopric. It was stated that about £90,000 would be required, two thirds of which had already been raised.

Lady Frances Fletcher has enriched the parish church of Yalding by the presentation of a painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, in memory of her husband. The six subjects are studies from the works of the old masters, selected by Lady Fletcher and her family.

The preachers at Westminster Abbey for November are:—Sunday, 8th—ten, Rev. J. H. Cheadle; three, Canon Rowsell. 15th—ten, Rev. J. W. Reynolds, Prebendary of St. Paul's; three, Canon Furse. 22nd—ten, Rev. J. H. Fisher, Vicar of Fulham; three, Canon Rowsell. 29th—ten, Archdeacon Hussy; three, Canon Rowsell.

A scheme elaborated by a committee of the Convocation of London University for making that institution the centre of a teaching university for the metropolis was submitted to Convocation on Tuesday, and rejected by 122 votes to 76; the subject being adjourned, for the consideration of alternative proposals, to Dec. 8.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Money keeps very firm, and the general basis of business is now so near the official standard of 2 per cent that there is little ground for further complaint. Whether the Bank will need to at once raise the rate is daily discussed, and no one can make sure one way or the other; but the very uncertainty which is felt helps to sustain rates, and so to render an advance less imminent. In the Stock Exchange there is still an active and confident disposition, but what we are doing is nothing compared with what is taking place in America. The buying there is general and somewhat indiscriminate, though after such a long fast it is not surprising that the appetite should have lost some of its wonted discernment. On the continent of Europe—chiefly in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Amsterdam—there is also a very important revival of interest in American securities. In Paris regret is being expressed that that market is taking so little part in the movement which is enriching other centres.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government have concluded arrangements with Mr. W. C. Watson for a loan of £800,000; £550,000 to be taken "firm"—that is, bought right out—and the remaining £250,000 to be at the option of the contractors. The security for the loan is to be the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway; and Mr. Watson is not only a director of the company at present working and owning the road, but his visit to Constantinople was made at the request of the board of that company. It looks, therefore, as if the company were open to continue to work the road at the conclusion of the present period, and to buy the presumed net earnings of the new period for £800,000. At present, the company are working under an agreement which involves the transfer, on March 1, 1891, of the whole property to the Government without further claim on capital account; but £107,656 is due in respect of matters prior to the present arrangement, and another sum is accumulating in respect of periods when the net revenue, taking the working expenses at 50 per cent, does not equal £80,000 a year. To date, this accumulation amounts to £263,907. The road was last sold for £1,200,000; and it will be seen that the proposed loan of £800,000 and the company's claims about equal the sum last agreed upon.

Inscribed stock deposits are to be issued by the Union Bank of Australia, Limited. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is to be paid the 1st of January and July. These deposits are to be repaid only at the option of the Bank, the holder to receive one year's notice; but as it is intended to obtain a quotation in the official list, there need be no hardship in this, as such stock could be readily sold. The Bank further undertake that if they pay off before Jan. 1, 1905, it shall be at 1 per cent premium. Four per cent is a high rate to give in London for deposits, but their permanency gives them in this case an exceptional value, while as the money is to be employed in Australia, a remunerative margin will no doubt always prevail. Here the Bank of England rate of discount rarely averages 4 per cent for a year. In the last ten years it has only once done so, and the average of such ten years is only 3.18 per cent, and the London banks have paid 1 per cent under that for their deposits.

The Donna Theresa Christina Railway Company, Limited, have not been lucky in their start, but will no doubt soon improve upon the first experience. For the period to June 30 last the working expenses exceeded the receipts, and so the guarantee of 7 per cent upon £613,238 is not wholly at the service of the board for the payment of dividends. The preferred shares are to get 2 per cent for the year instead of 7, but as what is left unpaid ranks against future income, there is not much to complain of.

At the meeting of the Darlaston Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Mr. Samuel Lloyd, one of the directors of the company, said that Mr. Tangye had told him that his firm paid £1 per ton for goods to be taken to London, and 7s. 6d. per ton for the same goods to be continued to Australia. Inequalities of this sort are only too notorious for this to excite surprise. The Darlaston Coal Company's own experience is very bad. In 1884 the profit was £897, which is the best return for some years, while the capital is £244,000.

A further issue of shares has been made by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, Limited. There is power to issue up to £250,000, and up to the date of the last report £137,328 had been issued and paid up in full. The balance has since been offered. The company have had a very prosperous career, despite, probably, the expectations of most who witnessed the origin of an effort to place capital, intelligence, and scientific knowledge at the service of the milk supply of the metropolis. The dividends paid to the shareholders have averaged 8½ per cent per annum.

For the twenty-third consecutive half-year the dividend of the Bank of New Zealand is 15 per cent per annum, and the Bank of New South Wales for the twenty-first consecutive half-year are to pay 17½. The Bank of Australasia dividend is maintained at 15, it having been recently raised from 14. Nelson Brothers, Limited, also of New Zealand, announce a dividend of 10 per cent, as compared with 4 for 1883-4. B. Goldsbrough and Co., Limited, again pay 10 per cent per annum.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, are making a little way with the arrear dividend on the first preference shares, but for two-and-a-quarter years the dividend is unpaid.

Some of the newspapers speak of an Argentine Government loan as being imminent, while our information from Buenos Ayres is that no further issue is to be made this year.

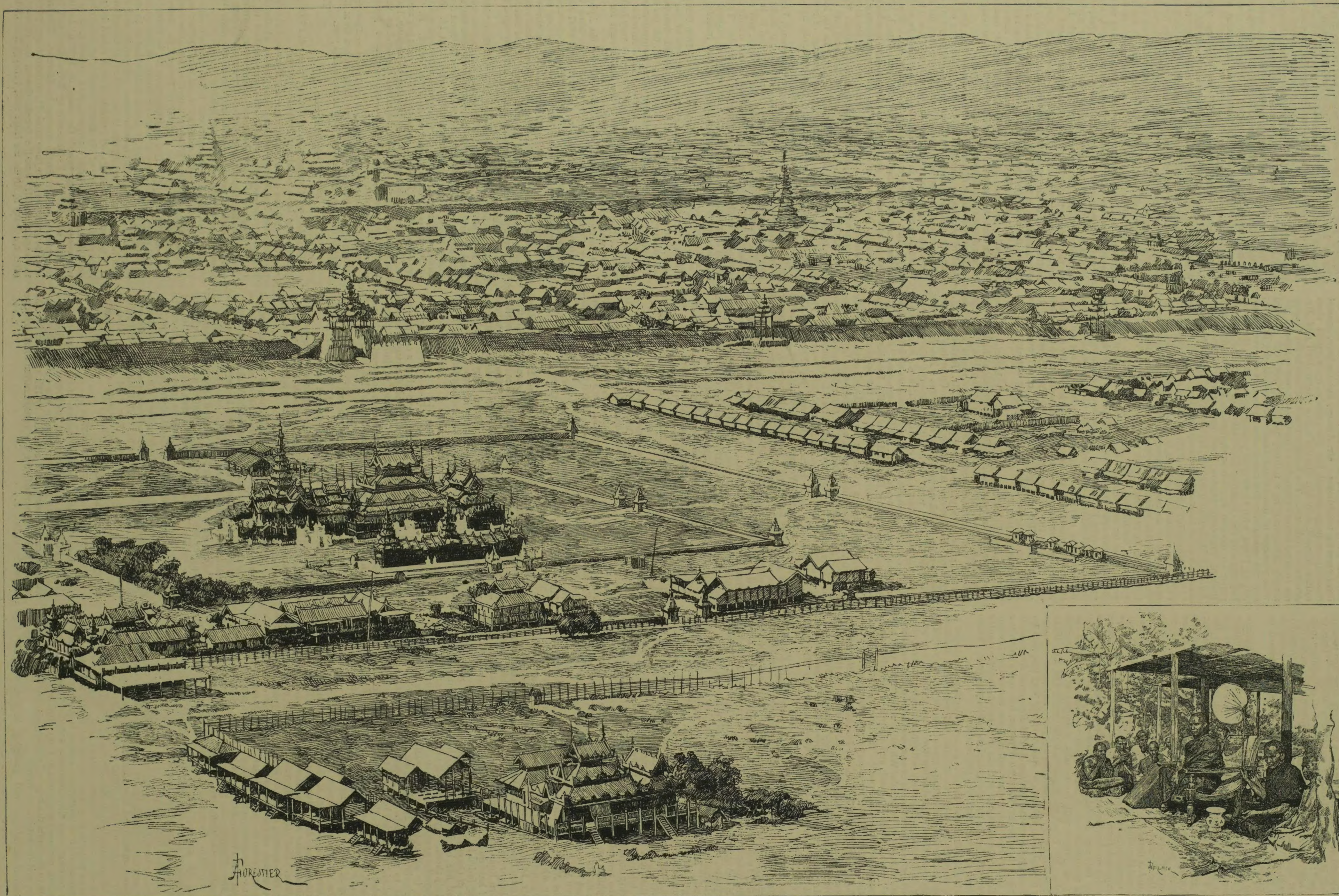
T. S.

The Mercers' Company have made a grant of £1000 to the funds of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union.

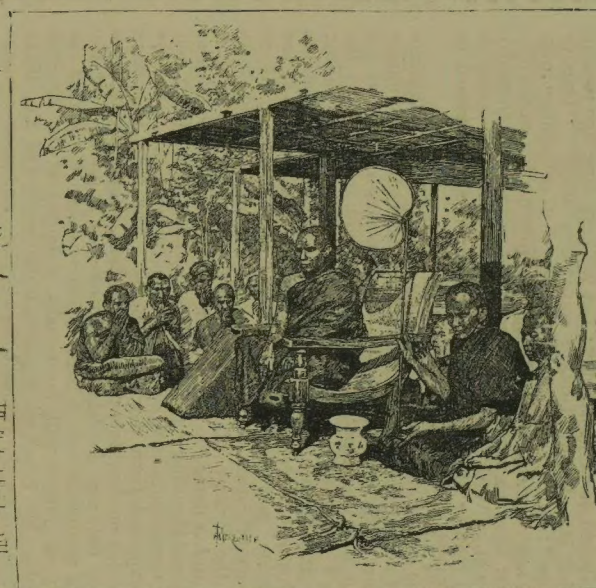
About 400 boys and girls, from the Homes of the Society for Rescuing Destitute Children, were present at the Albert Palace on Monday to witness the presentation of prizes by Sir Robert Carden to those who, after leaving the institution, had kept their situations for a year. There was a competition in musical drill, in which the lads of the Shaftesbury carried off the prize banner.

The Great Eastern steamer, which has been for some time lying in Milford Haven, was last week put up for sale by auction in the Captains' Room at Lloyd's, and after a spirited competition was sold for £26,200 to Messrs. De Mattos, of London and Cardiff. Her destination is to be Gibraltar, to which port she will carry a cargo of South Wales coal. She will then serve the purpose of a coal hulk—that is to say, her cargo will be replenished as it becomes exhausted, and vessels will take in coal from her, she being moored at Gibraltar.

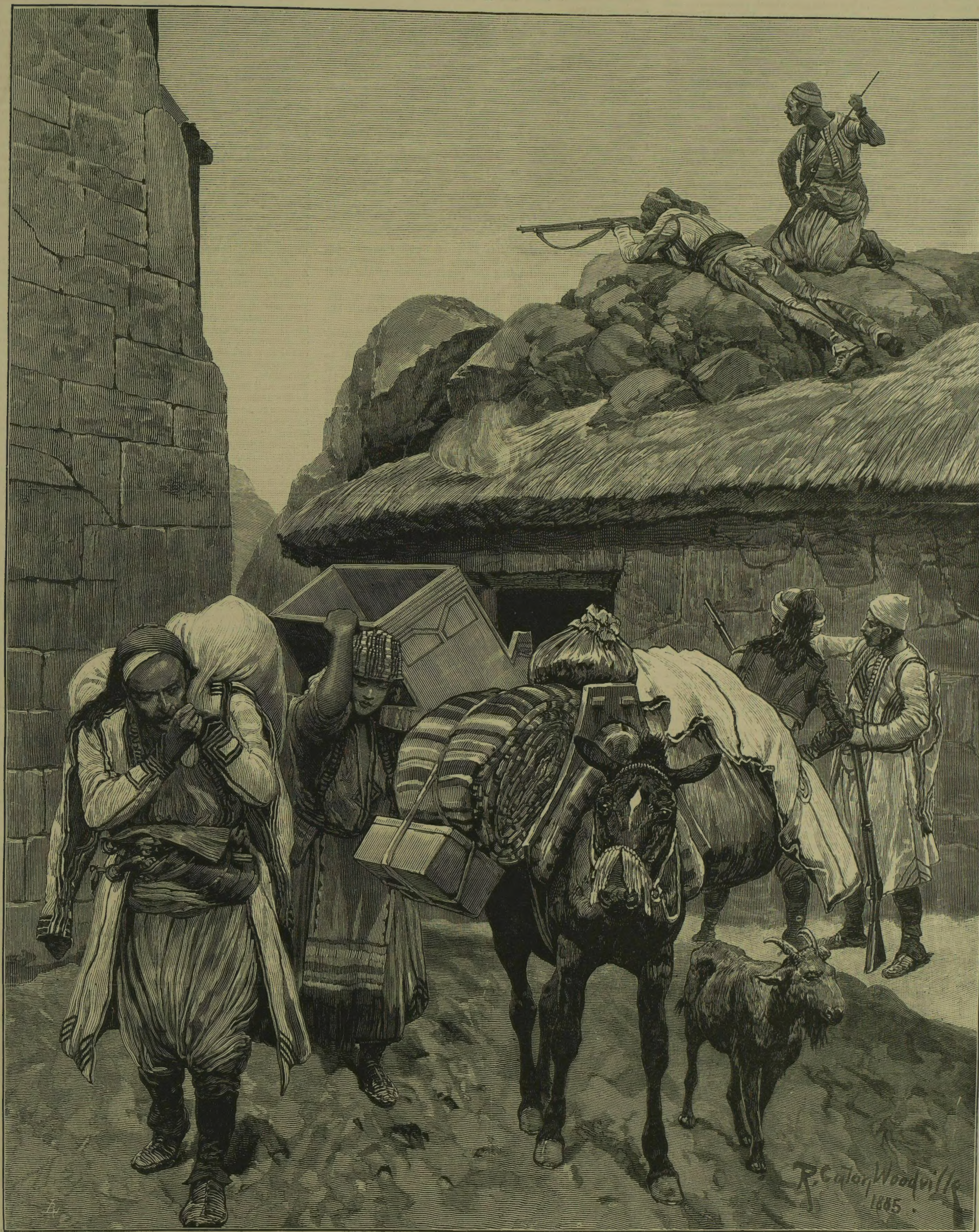
The sum of £1480 6s. 10d., which has been raised by public subscription on behalf of Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, by a deed has, at Mr. Smith's request, been transferred to three trustees in trust to invest the same in British, Indian, or colonial securities, or English railway debentures, and to pay the interest to Mr. Smith during his lifetime. The trustees are also empowered, if they think fit, to devote any portion of the capital to Mr. Smith's benefit during his lifetime, and after his death to divide the trust fund between his children.



MANDALAY, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF BURMAH.



Burmese Priest.



THE REVOLUTION IN EAST ROUMELIA: TURKISH FUGITIVES LEAVING A VILLAGE.

The condition of uncertainty and impending conflict in the Balkan Peninsula, occasioned by the hesitation of the European Powers to settle the question of incorporating Eastern Roumelia with the Principality of Bulgaria under Prince Alexander, has not abated during the past week. It is reported, however, that Russia, Germany, and Austria, "the three Empires," have determined to make concessions to England, France, and Italy, with a view to discover a common basis of discussion. It is said that Russia no longer insists on the deposition of Prince Alexander, and that the Powers contemplate the appointment of an International Commission, to meet at Philippopolis, with a

view to revise the Organic Statute, and devise means of establishing the personal union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. The Commission is also to deliberate on the reforms of which the Berlin Treaty held out a promise to Macedonia, and which have not, so far, been realised. This programme would meet the views of Russia.

Among the Turkish and other Mohammedan residents in Eastern Roumelia, some alarm has naturally been felt since the revolution effected at Philippopolis six weeks ago; and many families have left their villages in fear of being exposed to plunder or ill-treatment by the Bulgarians in the event of war breaking out with Turkey. An incident

of this nature is represented in our Artist's Sketch. We do not learn, however, that any outrages have actually taken place; but it must be remembered that the Rhodope mountain country, between Eastern Roumelia and Macedonia, is partly inhabited by Mohammedans who have always been on bad terms with the Bulgarians of the neighbouring districts; and that, before and after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, terrible deeds of mutual cruelty were perpetrated amongst the diverse populations. The danger of their recurrence would, however, only be increased by allowing the Sultan's troops to occupy Eastern Roumelia; and still worse results would attend the armed intervention of Russia.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Parliament is to meet on the 10th of this month, and, awaiting that event, the politicians are employing their time in vague discussions and speculations about programmes and parties. Will the Radicals take the reins? Will the Moderate Republicans be able to form a working majority amongst themselves? In all these preparations for the forthcoming political comedy, the public manifesto but small interest, an incident having happened which has provided an excellent opportunity for that essentially Parisian distraction of abusing the Government. Zola's drama "Germinal" has been prohibited by the censorship, and Zola has fulminated against the institution of the censorship in general and against the Minister, M. Goblet, in particular, who is responsible for this prohibition. This incident has produced volumes of comment in the press, and, although the matter is now a week old, the comment still continues. And what do we gather from all these expressions of opinion? Not that the mere prohibition of "Germinal" is of great importance, nor that the censorship ought to be abolished; on the contrary, theatrical managers, authors, and public are all in favour of the maintenance of the censorship. The cause of all the wrath is the attitude of the Minister, the hostility of this "upstart provincial lawyer" to literature; his absurd and tyrannical tone in dealing with Zola, who, after all, is one of the glories of contemporary French fiction: it is M. Goblet's manifest *bourgeois* hatred of the mere man of letters, the artist. The journalists, who in France are also true men of letters, are astounded and irritated at the treatment which one of their corporation has received at the hands of a Republican Minister, and hence this curious mass-rising, which will inevitably end in the downfall of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, and Grand Master of the University.

This literary incident has rather thrown into the shade the great and universally important discoveries of MM. Pasteur and Marcel Deprez. M. Pasteur's experiment on the shepherd Jupille is, however, contested. The shepherd was cauterised with phenic acid twelve hours after having been bitten by the mad dog, and there is no proof that he would have become affected with rabies even if M. Pasteur had not inoculated him. The rabies obtained by the treatment of rabbits is a theoretical rabies, and M. Pasteur's preventive remedies are theoretical remedies. Dr. Guérin, who will shortly develop these objections, maintains that the experiment on Jupille proves nothing, and that M. Pasteur has not cured rabies, not even the rabies of his own invention.

M. Marcel Deprez has not laid himself open to the same criticisms as M. Pasteur. His experiments are clear, and his results patent. M. Deprez professes to have solved the great problem of the transmission of force by electricity, and also of its distribution. At the Congress of Electricians in 1881, and at the Munich Electrical Exhibition in 1882, M. Deprez presented systems of more or less excellence. At Munich he transmitted $\frac{1}{2}$ -horse power over a distance of thirty-five miles. After this success, the Northern Railway Company, and subsequently M. De Rothschild, provided M. Deprez with all the capital and material necessary for his experiments. At Creil and at La Chapelle, workshops and machinery were placed at his disposal; and in a few days the French Academy of Science, will assist at this experiment:—A receiver will be started giving a force of 50-horse power, which will be employed for lighting, for working machinery, &c. A second 50-horse power receiver will be put to work, and the combined force thus obtained of 100-horse power will be transmitted over a distance of thirty miles by means of a wire five millimètres in diameter. M. Deprez, the solver of this wonderful electrical problem, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, in 1844. His father, who was successively printer, farmer, and doctor, took a deep interest in electricity. His son, M. Marcel Deprez, studied in the School of Mines, at Paris, invented various improvements in the steam-engine, and various instruments for gauging the force of gases and the movement of projectiles. M. Deprez has succeeded in conveying to the receiving machine just fifty per cent of the force emitted by the generating machine. The movement of the machines does not exceed 160 to 170 revolutions a minute; the electric tension rises to 6000 volts without there being any loss; the conducting wire is traversed by a feeble current not exceeding seven *ampères* (French measurement), so that there is no fear of heating. Fuller details of this wonderful invention will doubtless be given after the members of the Academy of Sciences have witnessed the final trials. M. De Rothschild, it appears, advanced 800,000*fr.* for facilitating M. Deprez's experiments.

A curious incident happened last Thursday. As M. De Freycinet was crossing the Pont de la Concorde in his carriage a man fired a revolver near the window. It was naturally supposed that this was an attempt to assassinate the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the man with the revolver was arrested. For two days his identity could not be established, and he refused to speak except in presence of a lawyer. Finally, it was discovered that the man's name is Pierre Mariotti; that he is a Corsican, that his daughter died at Panama, victim of the inhuman treatment of some of the employés of the contractors of the canal; that he has met with all kinds of misfortunes; and that the firing of the revolver was intended to attract attention so that he might obtain justice.

Count Münster, the new German Ambassador at Paris, will present his letters of credit to President Grévy this week.

"La France et l'Angleterre à Madagascar," by M. Fernand Hue (1 vol., Ollendorff), is a very complete and concise treatment of the subject from a French point of view, an exposition of facts and documents showing the claims of France to Madagascar. It is a careful volume of real value and interest, and it is accompanied by an excellent map of the island.

"Maître Ambros," the new comic opera by François Coppée and Widor, shortly to be produced at the Opéra Comique Theatre, is based upon an episode of Dutch history. The scene is laid at Amsterdam, in 1649, and three of the five tableaux of the piece will be reproductions of three famous Dutch pictures—namely, Van Ostade's "Kermesse," Rembrandt's "Night Watch," and Van der Helst's "Banquet of the Civic Guard."

Apropos of the stage, there is a whole family of nobles employed at the Châtelet Theatre. The Marquis Ludovic de Verney, last descendant of an historical Touraine family, is dresser at the rate of 30 sous a night; his wife is dresser at the rate of 1*fr.* a night; his daughter, the Comtesse Alphonsine de Verney, dances in the ballet; and three other children, aged from nine to twelve, are "figurants" in the processions of the "Petit Poucet," now being played at the Châtelet. It is needless to say that the marquise of Verney is without land or goods of any kind.

T. C.

Friday (last week) being the last day of the autumn races, at Madrid, the King of Spain was present in the afternoon, with the Queen, his mother, his sisters, and the Duchess of Montpensier. The King left Madrid on Saturday evening for the Castle of El Pardo, where he will spend one

month to recruit his strength. The Queen and Royal family join him this week, after the departure of Queen Isabella and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier for Seville and San Lucar for the winter.—Admiral Topete, who with Marshals Serrano and Prim headed the revolution which overthrew Queen Isabella in 1868, died in Madrid last Saturday, in his sixty-fifth year.

On Friday last week the Emperor of Germany went out to the Schorheide, a Royal domain northward of Berlin, by rail, to take part in the first shooting party of the season. His Majesty's guests included the King and Prince George of Saxony. On Monday the Emperor granted an audience to Count Hatzfeldt, previous to the latter starting for London, to succeed Count Münster. Prince and Princess Albrecht of Prussia made their state entry into Brunswick on Monday, and were enthusiastically received by the population. On Thursday week the election took place of the delegates by whom the members of the Lower Chamber of the Prussian Landtag are chosen.

On Monday morning the Russian Emperor and Empress went to St. Petersburg from Gatchina to launch the new armour-plated cruiser the Admiral Nakhimoff at the Baltic Works, and also to lay the keel-plate of another vessel, a torpedo-cruiser of the most modern description. The double ceremony attracted large crowds to the banks of the Neva in spite of the cold wet weather, with intermittent falls of snow and sleet.

The Queen of Denmark left Paris on Sunday morning on her return to Copenhagen.—We learn from Copenhagen that the provisional law extending the penal section of the Civil Code has come into force.

The Athens University has been closed, many of the students having joined the Greek Army Reserve, which has lately been called out.

Prince Alexander received various deputations last Saturday from Southern Bulgaria, who presented petitions in favour of the complete union of Eastern Roumelia, and offered to sacrifice everything rather than submit to the restoration of the former condition of affairs. The Prince, in reply, said he hoped the Conference would do its utmost to secure a peaceful solution, but if it became necessary to have recourse to arms he had no doubt the Bulgarians would do their duty towards their country. The Ottoman Government continues the energetic dispatch of troops and war material to the Balkan Peninsula, and has called out the Mustafiz in Epirus. About 70,000 Bulgarian troops are in arms upon the Turkish frontier. The advance of the Servians, so often reported and as often contradicted, seems at length to have been actually ordered. The King and his Staff, says the *Daily News* correspondent at Nish, have gone to Pirot, and the entry into Bulgaria may be soon expected.

Sir H. D. Wolff was officially received at the Abdin Palace, Cairo, last Saturday by the Khedive, who afterwards paid him a visit at Shepherd's Hotel.—Information has reached the Egyptian Government to the effect that the Sennar garrison has escaped northwards, and has been joined by three Arab tribes.—It is announced from Cairo that the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry has received orders to proceed up the Nile.

President Cleveland has fixed the 26th inst. for Thanksgiving Day.—General M'Clellan, who was the Commander of the Federal Army in the American Civil War in 1861 and 1862, and defeated Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, died on the 29th ult., at his residence, Orange, New Jersey, of heart disease. He was in his fifty-ninth year.—Ferdinand Ward, who was formerly a partner with General Grant and his sons in the firm of Grant and Ward, and who was found guilty of frauds on the Marine Bank of New York, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for ten years.—A bridge at East Saginaw, State of Michigan, fell last week when a crowd of people were collected upon it watching a boat on fire in the river below. Sixty persons were thrown into the water, and several were drowned.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company began on Monday a through passenger service from Quebec to Stephen Station, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 2244 miles from Montreal.

The Durban Townhall was opened on the 28th ult. by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Vause, amid much enthusiasm. The reading of a congratulatory message from the Prince of Wales evoked loud cheering. Three days of festivity ensued. On the closing day the acting Governor read a second congratulatory telegram from the Prince of Wales at a children's festival, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Delhi on the 29th ult. In reply to an address from the local authorities he expressed his pleasure at having been able to confirm the municipal institutions designed by Lord Ripon, and said no one would be more gratified than himself when a still larger measure of civic independence could be granted. Last Monday the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of a general hospital, naming it after himself, at the request of the native inhabitants.—From Calcutta we learn, through Reuter's Agency, that the first detachment of the Burmese Expedition has started for Rangoon. The total force of the Bengal Brigade for the operations in Burmah consists of 1635 British troops and 2261 natives.

The general result of the New South Wales elections, just concluded, is more favourable to the Government than was expected. The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, the Premier, has been elected by a large majority for Murrumbidgee district. The Ministry has been modified by the retirement of the Hon. S. Badgery and the Hon. J. S. Farnell, who are succeeded in the Departments of Public Works and Justice respectively by Mr. W. J. Lyne and Mr. T. M. Slattery. Parliament will meet on the 17th inst., when the Government is expected to have a working majority.

Major-General Wray, the Governor of Jersey, last week unveiled the statue of General Don, erected in the Royal-parade, St. Heliers, to commemorate the benefits he conferred on the island by devising and carrying out a plan for the formation of main roads. The statue, which is of bronze, is supported by allegorical figures representing Commerce and Agriculture.

In London 2581 births and 1366 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 227 and the deaths 244 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined form of continued fever, 17 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from infantile cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the five preceding weeks from 152 to 359, further rose last week to 358, but were 9 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths: 36 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 11 from fractures and contusions, 10 from burns and scalds, and 9 of infants from suffocation.

THE COURT.

The Queen went out on Friday morning last week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out with Princess Beatrice, attended by the Countess of Erroll. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Prince George of Wales went out shooting. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on appointment as Secretary for Scotland. The Bishop of Salisbury was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and did homage on appointment as Bishop. Princess Beatrice was present; and General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton were in attendance. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Colonel Teesdale had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. On Saturday the Queen drove out in the morning, attended by Lady Ely, and afterwards with Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Prince George of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, went for a roe-drive in the Birkhall Woods. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon again had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. Divine service was conducted at the Castle on Sunday morning, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the Royal household, by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., of Maxwell parish, Glasgow. The Queen and Royal family visited Princess Frederica at Abergeldie Mains in the afternoon. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Colonel Teesdale, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, and the Rev. W. Tulloch had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. On Monday morning the Queen went out, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and Prince George of Wales. In the afternoon her Majesty drove, with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Frederica. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had the honour of again dining with the Queen and Royal family. The Queen drove from Balmoral to Braemar on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded thence to Glenclute. The homeward journey was made via the Queen's Drive and Invercauld House. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.—The Queen has sent a message to the Chief Constable of Cumberland expressing her deep regret at the murder of a member of his force, and asking for information about the wounded men, all of whom are progressing satisfactorily.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her daughters and attended by Mr. Francis Knollys and Miss Knollys, arrived at Charing-cross station by special train on Friday morning last week, having left Paris at midnight and travelled via Boulogne and Folkestone. They drove to Marlborough House. The Princess opened the new building of the Working Lads' Institute at Whitechapel last Saturday afternoon, her Royal Highness being accompanied by the Prince, Prince Edward, and Princess Louise. The Prince of Wales presided in the evening at a dinner given by the Fishmongers' Company in their hall, at which some silver vases, subscribed for by 25,000 smack-owners and fishermen of the United Kingdom, were presented to Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., in recognition of his labours to ameliorate the condition of fishermen. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Princesses Louise and Victoria, were present at Divine service. Prince Albert Victor, attended by Captain the Hon. A. Greville, left Marlborough House last Monday on his return to Aldershot. The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Leiningen visited the Prince in the afternoon. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Frederick of Anhalt dined with the Prince and Princess. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck, Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), and Princess Victoria of Teck visited the Prince and Princess on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess and family leave London for Sandringham to spend his Royal Highness's birthday on Nov. 9. A birthday ball will be given on the following Friday. His Royal Highness has consented to become patron of the Bethnal-green Free Library in place of the late Lord Shaftesbury.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who, accompanied by Princess Louise, paid a visit to Brighton last Saturday to attend a concert given by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society in aid of a scholarship fund for the Royal College of Music, took part with his violin, and received a hearty encore. The Royal visitors subsequently returned to Eastwell.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, yesterday week, on his return from Germany. Princess Christian visited the National Orphan Home at Ham, near Richmond, last Saturday, and presented Lady Peck's prizes to old scholars.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, accompanied by Lady Tupper, arrived in London from Canada on Tuesday.

Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., has been raised to the Peerage. He takes the title of Baron Deramore, of Belvoir, in the county of Down. The Queen has conferred this peerage with remainder to Sir Thomas Bateson's brother, Mr. Bateson De Yarbrough.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener, R.E., has been nominated British Commissioner on the Commission appointed by Great Britain, Germany, and France for the delimitation of the mainland possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present on Monday at the opening of a new medical school in connection with Trinity College, Dublin. His Excellency referred to the death of the Duke of Abercorn, whose name, he said, had long been familiar in Ireland. Whilst he had troops of friends, he had not one single enemy.

A silver salver, bearing a suitable inscription, was last week presented to Major-General Sarel, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, Mrs. Sarel being presented with a set of three diamond stars. The ceremony took place in the presence of a large assembly at St. Julian's Hall. Major-General Sarel's term of office is just expiring, and he is leaving greatly to the regret of all classes in the island. His Excellency and Mrs. Sarel afterwards held their farewell reception at the Old Government House.

The marriage of the Earl of Mayo and Geraldine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, took place in St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday morning. The Earl of Mayo was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Terence Bourke, as best man; and the eight bridesmaids were Miss Adela Ponsonby, sister of the bride; Lady Florence Bourke, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Barbara Coventry, Lady Mary Lygon, Lady Sybil Lowther, and Miss Violet Ponsonby, cousins of the bride; Miss Norah Bourke, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Alice Paget. The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby gave his daughter away.

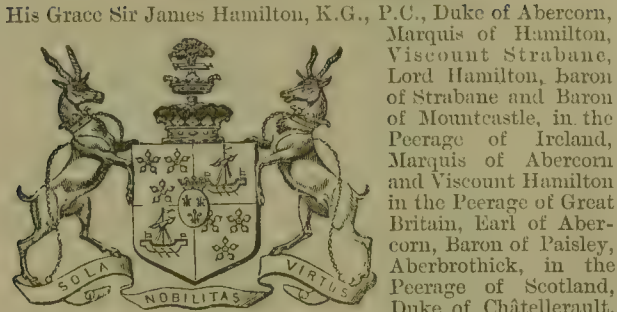


OLD FASHIONS.

DRAWN BY MARCELLA WALKER.

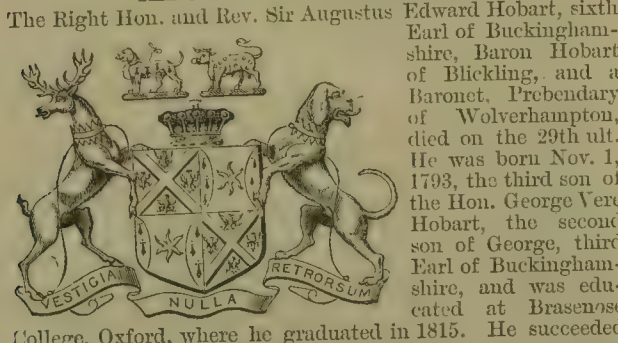
OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.



His Grace Sir James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., Duke of Abercorn, Marquis of Hamilton, Viscount Strabane, Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane and Baron of Mountcastle, in the Peerage of Ireland, Marquis of Abercorn and Viscount Hamilton in the Peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Aberbrothick, in the Peerage of Scotland, Duke of Châtelleraut, in France, died on the 31st ult., at Baroncourt, in the county of Tyrone. He was born Jan. 21, 1811, the elder son of James, Viscount Hamilton, by Harriet Douglas, his wife, granddaughter of the sixteenth Earl of Morton, and succeeded to the family dignities and the representation of the illustrious and Royal House of Hamilton at the decease of his grandfather, John James, ninth Earl and first Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., in 1818, being then only seven years old. His mother married her second husband, George, Earl of Aberdeen, K.G., Prime Minister, and the young Lord Abercorn was brought up under the Earl's guardianship. His education was completed at Christ Church, Oxford, of which University he became eventually D.C.L. From 1846 to 1859 he was Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. the Prince Consort; and in 1866 was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. So able and so popular was his administration of that country during a critical and very difficult period, that her Majesty, in acknowledgment of his services, conferred on him the Dukedom of Abercorn and the Marquisate of Hamilton. It was during this Viceregalty that the installation of the Prince of Wales as K.P.—one of the most splendid pageants of modern times—was solemnised in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Duke resigned his high office not long after, but was reappointed a second time in 1874, finally retiring in 1876. In 1878 he went as Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Italy to invest his Majesty with the Garter. His Grace was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Donegal, Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and Major-General of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body-Guard of Scotland), Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, and a Governor of Harrow. It has been said of the Duke of Abercorn that he began life the handsomest, the best born, and the most promising nobleman of his time, and now it may be added, after his long and brilliant career he has passed away, that early promise fully realised, crowned with honour, and beloved by all classes of the community. "Thus has passed away"—this is the eloquent tribute of the Earl of Carnarvon—"the courteous host, the kind friend, the great gentleman, the model I might truly say of the stately courtesies of public and of private life. He has passed away, leaving a place that I honestly believe none can fill, and leaving a memory which is not only cherished by his friends, but respected also by his political opponents—a political enemy, I believe, he had not." He married, Oct. 25, 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G., and leaves five sons and seven daughters. The latter, celebrated for beauty and accomplishment, married, respectively, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Durham, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, the Earl Winterton, the Marquis of Blandford, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Of his Grace's sons, the eldest, James, Marquis of Hamilton, becomes second Duke of Abercorn; the second, Lord Claud John Hamilton, is M.P. for Liverpool; the third, Lord George Hamilton, M.P. for Middlesex, First Lord of the Admiralty; the fourth, Lord Frederick, a diplomatist; and the fifth, Lord Ernest, lately a Captain in the 17th Lancers.

THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.



The Right Hon. and Rev. Sir Augustus Edward Hobart, sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart of Blickling, and a Baronet, Preliminary of Wolverhampton, died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 1, 1793, the third son of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, the second son of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815. He succeeded

to the title at the death of his brother, Feb. 1, 1819. He married, first, Sept. 12, 1816, Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, King's Serjeant, and sister of the eminent Judge, Sir Edward Vaughan Williams; and secondly, Aug. 15, 1826, Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Egremont. By the former (who died in 1825) he had four sons and one daughter. The third son is the Hon. Augustus Charles, Captain R.N., an Admiral in the Turkish Service as Hobart Pasha. By his second wife (who died March 20, 1873) he had three sons and four daughters. In 1878, the Earl, having inherited the estate of Hampden, Bucks, assumed the additional surname of Hampden, being one of the descendants of John Hampden, the patriot. The Hobarts are an old Norfolk family, sprung from Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a very learned Judge. The fifth Baronet, Sir John, was created Lord Hobart and Earl of Buckinghamshire; and his son, John, second Earl, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1777. The nobleman whose decease we record is succeeded by his grandson, Sydney Carr, Lord Hobart, the only surviving son of the late Frederick John, Lord Hobart. He was born March 14, 1860, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge.

ADMIRAL SIR A. L. KUPER.

Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper, G.C.B., Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of William of the Netherlands, died on the 28th ult., aged seventy-six. He was son of the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., K.H., Chaplain to Queen Adelaide, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823, attaining the rank of Admiral in 1872. He served in the Chinese War, 1840 to 1841, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct in the action with the Bogue forts, as well as for the able support he afforded Captain Thomas Herbert in an attack upon the enemy's camp. In 1862 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and China, and his military operations in Kagosima and Simono Seki in Japan, in 1863-4, were of great importance. He was created C.B. in 1842, K.C.B. in 1863, and G.C.B. in 1869. He married, June 19, 1837, Emma Margaret, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B.

DR. PIRIE.

Dr. Pirie, Principal of Aberdeen University, died on the 3rd inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. He was one of the most prominent leaders of the Church of Scotland for a period of forty years. He was a powerful supporter of the Establishment in the disruption days, and the oldest living Moderator of the General Assembly. His first appointment in Aberdeen University was as Professor of Divinity in 1843, and in 1877 he succeeded Dr. Campbell in the office of Principal.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Frank Edmund, Madras Staff Corps.

The Rev. Canon William Henry Rich Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-eight.

Agnes, Lady Blaikie, widow of Sir Thomas Blaikie, of Aberdeen, and daughter of Mr. Alexander Dingwall, of Ramniestown, on the 22nd ult., in her eightieth year.

Mr. George Henry Vansittart, formerly M.P. for Berks in the Conservative interest, at his residence at Bisham Abbey, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-two years. He was a magistrate for Berks and Bucks.

Mr. William Thomas Keene Perry-Keene, of Minety, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel second battalion Wiltshire Volunteers, on the 30th ult., aged seventy-one. He succeeded his uncle in 1839, and assumed the additional surname of Keene.

Mr. Lewis Ashurst Majendie, M.A., of Hedingham Castle, Essex, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., at his seat near Halstead, aged fifty. He was educated at Marlborough College, and Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for Canterbury, 1871 to 1878. He married, in 1870, Lady Margaret Elizabeth Lindsay, second daughter of Alexander, twenty-fifth Earl of Crawford, and leaves issue.

Captain W. W. C. Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, late Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Staff of the Nile Expeditionary Force, having made a number of very interesting sketches in Water Colour of the recent operations in the Soudan, including episodes in the advance up the Nile, the march across the Bayuda Desert, life on board General Gordon's steamers, and other matters of general interest, forty of these drawings are about to be issued in an imperial quarto volume. The sketches will include a map of the scene of operations. They will be drawn on stone and reproduced in colour; and descriptive letter-press will accompany each drawing. The book, which is dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, will be ready early in December. Several spirited sketches of operations in the Soudan, courteously sent by Captain Verner, have appeared in this paper.

SERBIAN SOLDIERS.

The Army of King Milan of Serbia maintains its equivocal position on the Bulgarian frontier, apparently to support the diplomatic claims of that State to territorial compensation, in the direction either of Sofia or of Widdin, for the aggrainement of the Bulgarian Principality by the revolution in Eastern Roumelia. A troop of Serbian soldiery, on the point of setting out to march towards the frontier, has attended the religious service of the Greek Church, after which the men are drawn up in a line, and the priest offers to each soldier the emblem of Christian faith, which is kissed by all the men as a token of their spiritual allegiance, just as if they were going to fight against the Turks. The Serbian Army, which might show an effective strength of 100,000, has a national character; all the enrolled men of fighting age, between twenty and fifty, being divided into three "bans," or classes. The first "ban" comprises the standing army (cadre) and its reserve, which constitute the active army, and must always be armed and equipped ready to take the field. The second "ban" comprises men who have served for the prescribed period in the active army, and have been dismissed to their homes. This class must also be fully armed and equipped; it is destined to act as an army of the second line, but in case of need, may be sent to reinforce the active army. The third "ban" consists only of men borne on the army registers, who in case of extreme necessity may be called upon to defend the State. Every Serbian must perform military service from twenty to fifty years of age, the period being thus divided:—In the first "ban" from twenty to thirty; in the second from thirty to thirty-seven; and in the third from thirty-seven to fifty. Persons exempted from family or other reasons must contribute towards the military funds a sum equal to one-tenth of the *porez*, or annual tax, for each year in which they should have served in the first and second "bans." The period of service in the standing army is fixed at two years, but may be reduced to five months in special cases, and even to one month when the conscript is the sole support of a widow or aged parents. Under exceptional circumstances the King has power to extend the period of service with the colours. For recruiting purposes the kingdom is divided in five divisional regions (Morava, Drina, Danube, Shumadia, and Timok), comprising fifteen regimental districts, or sixty battalion centres. On mobilisation, each divisional region must furnish one division of the first and second ban; each regimental district and battalion centre respectively supplying four battalions and one battalion of each ban. Special branches of the service are recruited from the divisional regions generally. The army may be on the ordinary, or peace footing, on the extraordinary, or increased peace, or on the war footing; a Royal decree being required for the latter two. The increased peace establishment is instituted to provide for the preservation of order in the country, and may be carried out in whole or in part, as circumstances exact. The war establishment is only enforced when national danger threatens through the action of foreign enemies.

"OLD FASHIONS."

Feminine taste and fancy are naturally directed to the comparison of old fashions of dress with those of the present day. This young lady, accompanied by a younger sister, is trying the effect of a hat which may have belonged to her grandmother or her great-aunt, seventy or eighty years ago; and the expression of gentle disapproval in her face cannot be mistaken. We are disposed to agree with her in the judgment upon that particular ancient piece of attire, without being able greatly to admire the modern hat, decorated with a huge feather, which she has laid on the side table. Fashions, indeed, must often change—why or how, nobody seems to know; and it is only now and then, by a happy accident, that something comes into vogue which is so becoming as to deserve a perpetuity of favour. It is like everything else in this world; "only more so," because the quickness and versatility of woman's mind, in these matters which peculiarly concern herself, and that precious part of herself, her personal appearance, tolerate no long continuance of the same inventions. The sex have a right to do as they please, within the limits of moderate expense, and may discard, supersede, or revive the "old fashions" of dress as they think fit.

Miss Mason, who is well known in connection with philanthropic works on behalf of poor children, has been appointed an inspector of poor-law institutions under the Local Government Board.

Mr. Hughes, Q.C., who was appointed to the County Court Judgeship of the Bradford Circuit, has resigned; and the Lord Chancellor has appointed, in his stead, Mr. Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C., of King's Bench-walk, who is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and Recorder of Brighton.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold Seal with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 18s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES. CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire. 207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

ERARD'S PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES. CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

GRAND PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S SUPPLY GRAND PIANOFORTES by all the great makers, from 27 7s. to 231 10s. per quarter. Full Price-List post-free.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

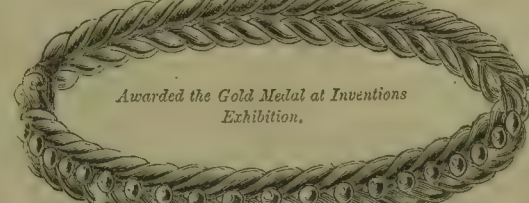
MOORE and MOORE'S Iron Pianofortes, from 35 guineas, on Three-Years' System, carriage free. Liberal discount for cash. Illustrated Price-List post-free. Pianofortes from 14 guineas.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate Within.

Price 1s., with Twenty Engravings from Photographs. **HINTS TO VIOLIN PLAYERS.** By a PROFESSIONAL PLAYER. Author of "The Violin: How to Master it" (Twelfth Edition) "The Young Violinist's Tutor" (Fifth Edition), &c. KOHLER, Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

Gem and Fine Gold Jewellery supplied direct to Purchasers at Manufacturers' Prices, saving from 25 to 50 per cent.

"Their work is exquisitely finished."—The Times.
"An unrivalled display of Jewellery and Diamonds."—The Queen.

Jewellery Department.



FINE GOLD DOUBLE TWIST AND BEAD BRACELET, in best Morocco Case, £3.

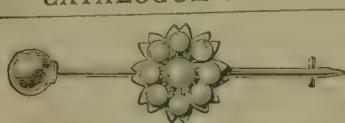


FINE PEARL AND GOLD INITIAL BROOCH, any Letter, in best Morocco Case, £1 7s.

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, EARRINGS, RINGS, PINS, STARS, SPRAYS, &c.

The Stock of Fine Gold and Gem Jewellery is the largest and choicest in London, and contains new and original designs not to be obtained elsewhere.

CATALOGUE FREE.



FINE PEARL AND GOLD BROOCH, in best Morocco Case, £1 15s.

GOLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPLY., Show-Rooms:—112, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, CLERKENWELL.

"ANY DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU" there is no better Cough Medicine than KEATING'S LOZENGES. One gives relief; if you suffer from cough, try them but once; they will cure, and they will not injure your health; they contain only the purest and simplest drugs, secretly and skilfully combined. Sold everywhere, in 13d. Tins.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, ront and rheumatism.

LADIES' JACKET and MANTLE CLOTHS for the Season, fully one third under West-End prices.—A. BROWN and SONS, Woolen Merchants, 8, Holborn-circus, London. Established in these premises over fifty years.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.—NOISES IN THE EARS.—Rev. E. J. SILVERTON invites sufferers to send for his work, a book showing the nature of the disease and the means of cure. Post-free, 6d., with letter of advice if case be stated. Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, London. Free consultations daily.

Just ready, price 2s. or cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. A CHEAP EDITION OF HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL. FROM POST TO FINISH: A Racing Romance. Author, 2s. each.

Uniform, and by the same Author, 2s. each.
Broken Bonds. Two Kisses. False Cards. Courtship. Bound to Win. Cecil. Race for a Wife. Play or Pay. London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 18s.; half calf, 21s.; full or tree calf, 31s. 6d. the EIGHTEENTH EDITION OF DATES.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES. Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised Throughout. Brought down to the summer of 1885. Containing THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO THE PRESENT TIME. Comprising in 10 v. 12,000 distinct Articles, 130,000 Dates and Facts. The "Times" on the New Edition:—"We see no reason to reverse or qualify the judgment we passed on a former edition, that the 'Dictionary of Dates' is the most universal book of reference in a moderate compass that we know of in the English language." The Eighteenth Edition contains 56 more pages than the last, and 103 more than that published in 1875. Prospectus and specimen page on application. London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

NEW and COMPLETE WORK on CHEIROGNOMY and CHEIROMANCY. Imperial 16mo, vegetable parchment, bevelled boards, red edges, 5s.

A MANUAL OF CHEIROSOPIHY. Being a complete practical Handbook of the twin sciences of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy, by means whereof the past, the present, and the future may be read in the formation of the hands. Introduced by an introductory argument upon the science of CheirosoPHY and its claims to rank as a physical science. By EDWARD HERON-ALLAN, author of "Codex Cheiromanticus," &c. With Full-page and other Engravings by Rosamund B. Horsely. London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOME. WANTED, LADIES and YOUNG MEN to work for us full or spare time. No canvassing. Full particulars free from NOVELTY COMPANY, 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

DEAFNESS CURED.—NICHOLSON'S PATENTED ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS cure deafness in all stages. Send stamp for descriptive book and testimonials. J. H. NICHOLSON, 94, St. Augustine's-road, London, S.W.



SERBIAN TROOPS AFTER DIVINE SERVICE KISSING THE CROSS BEFORE MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: BOYCOTTED BUTTER IN CORK MARKET.

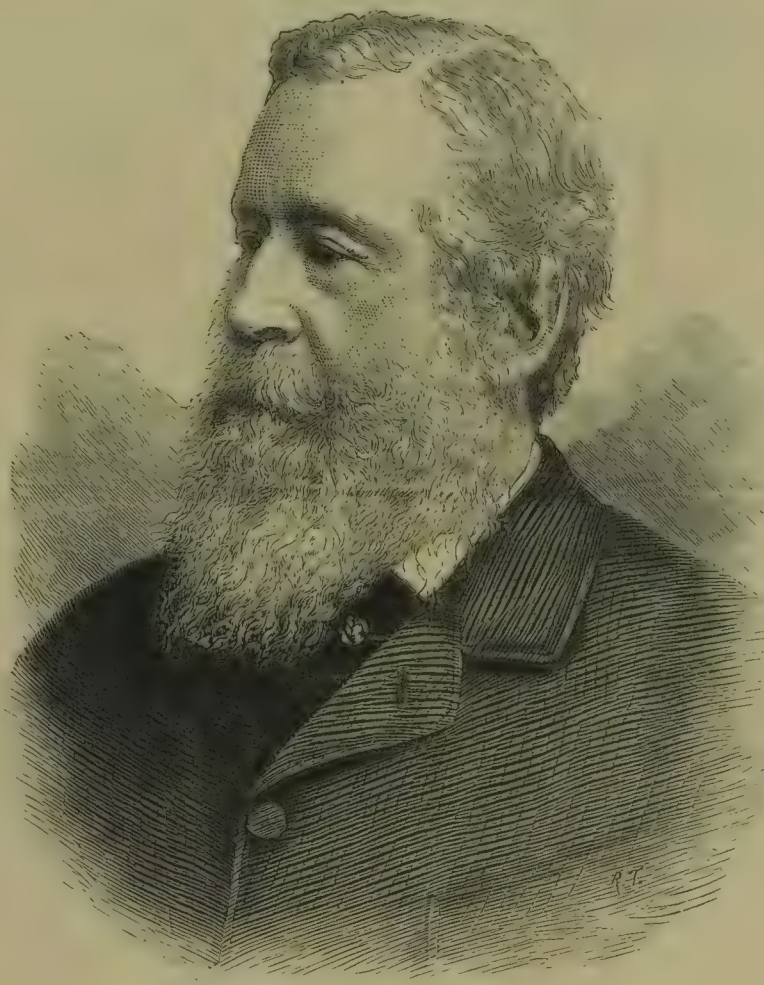
ROYALTY IN WHITECHAPEL.

The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and their eldest son and daughter, paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to the east end of London, where the Princess opened the new Working Lads' Institute, which has been erected in the Whitechapel-road, nearly opposite the London Hospital. The entire length of that road, from the corner of the Commercial-road, was gay with flags and mottoes of welcome, and despite the rain which continued throughout the day, there was an immense assemblage of people along the roadway through which the Royal party had to pass. The Institute, which has a bold front elevation of four floors, is of red brick, with Portland and Ancaster stone dressings, a prominent feature being a three-sided oriel window, with bay windows on either side upon the first floor. The interior arrangements include reading and conference rooms, gymnasium, class-rooms, laundry, mechanical work-rooms, dormitories, and kitchen. Only twenty-four beds are ready at present, but there is room for sixty when the necessary funds are obtained.

The Royal party arrived at the Institute at four o'clock, and were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans, Mr. F. H. Bevan (treasurer), Mr. Hill, Sir James Tyler, Dr. Tyler, and others, with a guard of honour with the band of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Mapleson. Their Royal Highnesses, who were attended by Lord Colville of Culross, Colonel A. Ellis, and Miss Knollys, were conducted to a prettily decorated canvas pavilion in the rear of the building, which was well filled. A bouquet was presented to the Princess of Wales by Mrs. Hill on behalf of the boys of the Institute, and the proceedings having been opened with prayer, Mr. Hill, the honorary secretary, described the purposes of the Institute, which was the development of a very small beginning nine years ago. The effort then made to attract young working lads from the streets, and the evils of low music-halls, theatres, and penny gaffs, had been eminently successful; so much so, that in the period referred to 1620 lads had taken advantage of the old Institute. After detailing the difficulties they had experienced in procuring a suitable site when the removal and enlargement became imperative, he said the estimated cost of the whole Institute, which would accommodate over a thousand boys, was £12,000, of which one half was still required. The amount they had received had been expended in erecting the building about to be opened, but to that they intended to add, upon the ground occupied by the pavilion, the second portion, which would include a swimming-bath and a lecture hall.

The Princess of Wales then, amidst the cheers of the company, declared the new building opened and devoted for ever to the welfare of the working lads of London. The Prince of Wales briefly addressed the meeting, and expressed his interest in the objects of the institution. Mr. Bevan spoke to return thanks to their Royal Highnesses for this visit, and took the opportunity of announcing subscriptions promised that day to the amount of nearly a thousand pounds, of which £450 had been collected by Mr. Arrowsmith.

A number of ladies and children presented purses, each containing five guineas, to the Princess of Wales, and the Prince of Wales awarded a cup to a lad named Cooper, the champion swimmer of the Institute, after which the



THE LATE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

National Anthem was sung, and the Royal party retired for an inspection of the building. The Princess graciously acceded to the reading-room being known as the "Alexandra Room," and the Prince of Wales promised to place a clock in it. As their Royal Highnesses left the building they received another great demonstration of goodwill from the crowd.

During the afternoon some of the pupils of the Guildhall School gave a selection of music.

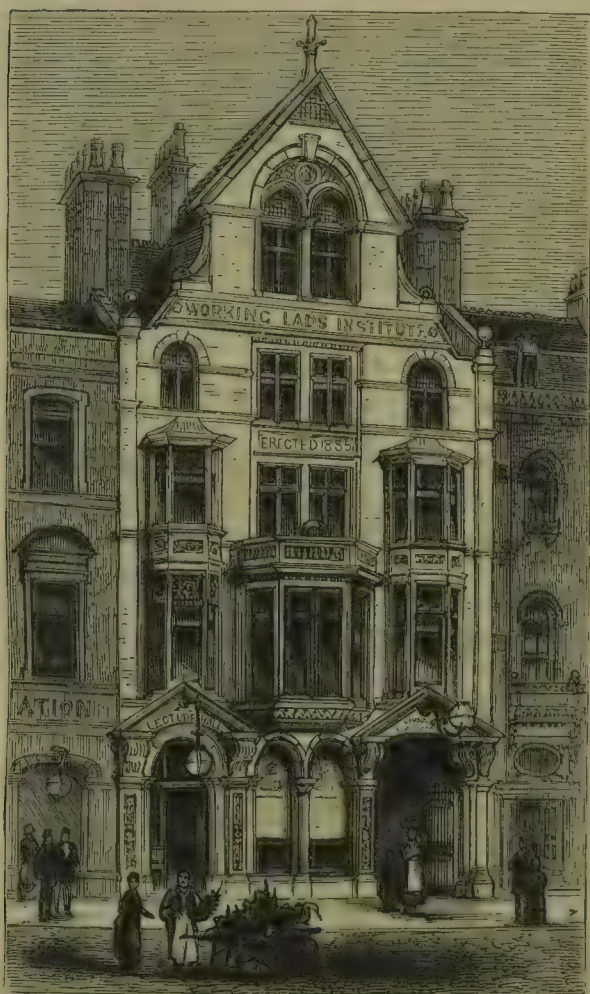
Miss Prideaux has been elected by the general committee of the Paddington-green Childrens' Hospital to the office of house surgeon. There were nineteen male candidates for the post, of whom half were University graduates. Miss Prideaux is a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of London University; and she took first-class honours in medicine and in obstetric medicine. Although this is the first instance of a lady's receiving a hospital appointment in London, similar appointments have been made in the provinces. A lady, too, has filled in Paris the office of house surgeon or *interne*.

BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND

The system of proscription and social exclusion practised by the Irish National League against persons of every class who disobey their arbitrary decrees is further illustrated by our Artist's sketch of a scene in the butter-market at Cork, where buyers are prevented from purchasing that commodity from the vendors laid under an interdict. Measures of resistance to this intolerable tyranny are being organised; and the members of the "Cattle Defence Union" contemplate establishing a large cattle-market in Cork. They will employ agents to buy boycotted cattle at fairs, and of these cattle as many as the demand in the city would warrant will be killed and offered for sale in the market which they propose to establish. The remainder will be shipped to English markets. The Union, desiring to make no profit, expects to be able to pay for cattle as much as the cattle dealers who accept the dictation of the League, to undersell these dealers in the market, and thus break up the combination. In the meantime, Irish agriculture does not advance in prosperity under these arbitrary interferences with its markets. The last year's statistical returns of the crops and live stock in Ireland show a decrease in the cultivated area. The diminution extends to corn crops, green crops, and permanent pasture, while flax and rotation grasses each show a relatively large increase. The cultivated area shows the diminution in the past year of 23,800 acres, the area being now 15,219,000 acres compared with 15,242,800. As regards live stock in Ireland, horses have increased from 480,846 in 1881 to 491,147 in 1885. The several descriptions of cattle are also greater in number, the total being £4,228,751, or 2·8 per cent more than last year. Sheep and lambs have both increased, the number of sheep being now 2,138,298, and of lambs 1,339,542. Pigs, on the other hand, are fewer by 2·8 per cent, as there are this year only 1,269,122 against 1,306,195 in 1884—a decrease of 37,073. The number of poultry has increased from 12,746,000 in 1884 to 13,849,000 in 1885.

Anything more dainty in form, more grotesque in conception, than *Izaak Walton: his Wallet Booke* (Field and Tuer), we have not met with for many a day. It is a collection of the songs contained in the "Complete Angler," and is illustrated in the quaintest manner possible by Mr. Crawhall, the illustrations being all separately hand-coloured. The curious book is bound in vellum, and the volume is lined inside at both ends with a number of silk-sewn and humorously lettered pockets, headed "Baccy," "More Baccy," "Hooks and Pa," "Fysshie Tales I believe," a very small pocket; "Fysshie Stories I don't believe," a large one. The publishers announce, and the persons who sell wares best know their value, that as an artist in illustrations of the period when chap-books were popular, Mr. Crawhall has perhaps no equal; and they add for the information of the bibliophile that an earlier work from the same hand is eagerly sought by the collector, and not long ago brought thirty pounds in a book-sale. No doubt this "Wallet Booke" is a curiosity, and book collectors with a taste for odd things may be recommended to add it to their store.

Count Münster, who has been appointed German Ambassador in Paris, left London for France last Saturday evening. His Excellency, after a short sojourn there, will return to England to take formal leave of this country.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES OPENING THE INSTITUTE FOR WORKING LADS, WHITECHAPEL.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

CHRISTMAS ANGEL. A New and Original Christmas Story. By B. L. FARJEON. With Twenty-three Original Illustrations by Gordon Browne.

FIVE AT THE WHEEL. A Story of Three Hundred Virgins. By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN. Pictorial wrapper, 1s.; handsomely bound in cloth 2s. 6d. "A very curious and original story."—Newcastle Weekly Leader.

New Story for Boys, by the Author of "The Hovellers of Deal." In handsomely designed cover, coloured edges, 4s. 6d.

THE NEW RIVER. A Romance of the Days of Hugh Myddelton.

With twenty-four Original Illustrations by Walter Crane. In handsomely designed cover, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES. Folk and Fairy Tales for Young People. WARD AND DOWNER, Publishers, London.

NEW BOOKS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

THE UNPOPULAR KING. The Life and Times of Richard III. By ALFRED O. LEGGE. 2 vols. **ROYALTY RESTORED;** or, London under Charles II. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY. 2 vols.

MIND, BODY, AND ESTATE. A Novel. By the Author of "Olive Varcoe." 3 vols.

LORD VANECOURT'S DAUGHTER. By the Author of "The Prettiest Woman in Warsaw." 3 vols.

WHERE TEMPESTS BLOW. By the Author of "Miss Elveston's Girls." 3 vols. WARD AND DOWNER, Publishers, London.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON'S NEW BOOKS.

A DRIVE THROUGH ENGLAND; or, A Thousand Miles of Road Travel. By JAMES JOHN HUSSEY. Author of "An English Road Journey." In 1 vol., demy 8vo., with Twenty Full-page Illustrations, engraved by George Pearson. 18s.

THE COACHING AGE. By STANLEY HARRIS. Author of "Old Coaching Days." &c. In 1 vol., demy 8vo., with sixteen spirited full-page illustrations on stone, by John Sturgess. 18s.

THE CHERSONESE WITH THE GILDING OFF. By EMILY INNES. In 2 vols., crown 8vo., with Frontispieces, 21s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF EDMUND YATES. To which is added an account of his recent Experiences in Holloway Gaol. In 1 vol., crown 8vo., with Portrait, 6s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street, Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW ANNUAL. Price 1s., illustrated with 100 page Engravings (post 2d.). **THE MISLETOE BOUGH.** "Incomparably the best of all the annuals." London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Booksellers.

NEW NOVEL BY CHARLES GIBBON. At all Libraries, in 3 vols., price 31s. 6d. **GARVOCK.** By CHARLES GIBBON. Author of "Heart's Delight," "By Mead and Stream," &c. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Libraries.

A NEW NOVEL BY A NEW AUTHOR. In 1 vol., price 10s. 6d., extra cloth (postage 6d.). **HIS GOOD ANGEL.** A Novel. By ARTHUR READY. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Libraries.

CHEAP EDITION OF MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S NOVELS. Price 2s. 6d., boards; 2s. 6d., cloth (post 4d.).

THE WITCH'S HEAD. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. Author of "King Solomon's Mines." &c. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Bookstalls.

CHEAP EDITION OF MRS. LOVETT CAMERON'S NOVELS. 2s. 6d., boards; 2s. 6d., cloth; 3s. 6d., half mor. (post 4d.).

PURE GOLD. By MRS. LOVETT CAMERON. Author of "Worth Winning." &c. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Bookstalls.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR. Just ready, price 1s., paper covers; 1s. 6d., cloth (post 3d.).

WHY I AM A CONSERVATIVE. By AN ELECTOR. This book, coming out on the eve of the General Election, will be found of great value to all voters. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Bookstalls.

COMIC CHRISTMAS STORIES FOR THE YOUNG. Price 1s. (post 4d.), splendidly Lithographed. **FABLES AND FANCIES (No. 3).** Illustrated by Chas. and other artists. London: J. and R. MAXWELL; and at all Bookstalls.

A NEW POEM BY LORD TENNYSON. See MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER, price 1s. Contains:

I. VASTNESS. By Lord Tennyson.
II. CULTURE AND SCIENCE. By E. A. Sonnenschein.
III. AUSTRIA'S POLICY IN THE EAST.
IV. ON CLASSIC GROUND.
V. THE DEPRESSION OF "ENGLISH." By W. Baptiste Soames.

VI. SOME AMERICAN NOTES.
VII. GOVERNMENT MORRIS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
VIII. MRS. DYMOND. Chaps. XXXII.—XXXV. By Mrs. Ritchie (Miss Thackeray).
IX. AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Just ready, the NOVEMBER Part of

THE SEASON, LADY'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

A Journal devoted to Fashions exclusively. Price sixpence, Monthly; post-free, 8d.

Each Monthly Part contains about 20 Illustrations of Dress and Needlework, numerous Flat Paper Patterns, &c.

THE SEASON, published in Thirteen Languages, has achieved literally a "world-wide" reputation as the cheapest, most elegant, and excellent fashion paper.

"Cannot fail to meet with deserved success,"—Observer.

"Includes a great variety of designs, all of which appear to be in excellent taste, while characterised by freshness and ingenuity,"—Daily Telegraph.

"Certainly one of the most delightful fashion-books of the day,"—The People.

"The most elegant and most widely diffused fashion paper in the world,"—Christian Age.

"It is very well got up and deserves high praise,"—Englishman.

"A fashion journal which is fast taking the first place,"—The English Mail.

Edited with Three Beautifully Coloured Plates and Extra Supplement containing Novelties and New Needlework, 1s. Monthly; post-free, 1s. 3d.

Published at 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C. London; and to be obtained from all Booksellers, News-vendors, &c.

OIL PAINTING: A Handbook. By JOSEPH HOUVER. One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 1d.

LONDON: BARNES and Co., 50, Regent-street, W. All materials for any class of painting and drawing.

Now ready, Twentieth Thousand, price One Penny.

INVALIDS Requiring a Dry and Mild

Winter Residence should read DR. JAMES NICOL'S Pamphlet on the CLIMATE OF LONDON.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Deansgate, Manchester; and London.

1s., post-free.

CANCER AND SIMPLE TUMOURS DISPERSED BY ELECTRICITY.

By G. EDGELOW, M.D. H. KENNEDY, 355, Strand, W.C.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician (20 years) to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Post-free, 13 stamps.

ERRORS OF HOMŒOPATHY. London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

MEDICAL WORKS BY DR. GUTTERIDGE.

CANCER: Its Nature and Successful Treatment. THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

Either Pamphlet, post-free 1s. KENT and ENDEAN, 410, Oxford-street, W.

MESSRS. JAY

Are now showing The late and important of ELEGANT FURNITURE, MANTLES, and MILLINERY. Designed by Parisian Artists. Cheaper adaptations from these models are made, and the most attractive fashions of the season may be had at a very moderate cost.

CRÊPE IMPÉRIAL, for Mourning Wear.

It is all wool, and yet looks exactly like crêpe, as it has the crinkled or crimped surface which is inseparable from that fabric. It is solid and most durable, being free from the elasticity of the more perishable silk crêpe which it so closely resembles; and yet it is glossy. It is made up effectively into costumes for deep mourning, when it is not compulsory to trim with crêpe, and will wear as long as the mourner elects to use it.—Extract from "The Queen, the Ladies' Newspaper." JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES.

MESSRS. JAY'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS

Travel to any part of the Kingdom. Free of expense to Purchasers.

They take with them Dresses and Millinery, besides Patterns of Materials.

At 1s. per yard and upwards. All marked in plain figures.

And at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.

Reasonable estimates are also given for Household Mourning.

At a great saving to large or small families. Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country.

JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST for Autumn and Winter is NOW READY, containing Illustrations of Costumes, Mantles, and Millinery, with full particulars and prices, and a complete List of Drapery, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. A copy will be forwarded, post-free, on application.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, London, W.

EUREKA SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA

SHIRTS.—Great improvement has been made in the manufacture of Ford's Eureka shirts. Sixteen different sizes, 14 in. to 18 in., 4s. 1d., 5s., 6s., or by 1/2 in. dozens, made and sent by parcel post free to your door. Illustrated self-measure free 1/2 post. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry.

EUREKA DRESS SHIRTS.—A large stock

ready made in sixteen different sizes, 14 to 17 inch, to wear with one shirt, 1s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. In single boxes ready for use, by parcel post free. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

ÆGIDIUS.—The only Flannel Shirts that

never shrink in washing, not if washed 100 times. Made in mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns. By parcels post paid. Write for pattern and self-measure. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

ÆGIDIUS.—The only Wool Fabric that

never shrinks in washing. Gentlemen's Under-Vests, six different sizes, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. each; Pants, with belt bands, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Half Hose, 1s. 6d. All to match. Three different colours. Patterns and self-measure free by post. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

"It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea for young persons."—Sir Chas. A. Cameron, President Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, &c.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper.

The facility pronounced it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."

Keeps for years in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast-Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

In Air-Tight Tins, 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

AMSTERDAM AWARDED THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. PACKETS.

For BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Eight PRIZE MEDALS.

Consumption annually exceeds 25,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

PLATT'S SPECIALITIES.

CHINA TEA IN THREE QUALITIES.

PLATT and CO., 77, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C., will send free to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland, on receipt of cash with order.

First quality, 1 lb., 3s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 6s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 12s.; and 3s. extra for every further lb.

Second quality, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lbs., 5s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 10s.; and 2s. 6d. extra for every further lb.

Third quality, 1 lb., 2s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 4s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 8s.; and 2s. extra for every further lb.

N.B.—If 25 lbs. are ordered, we charge 1d. per lb. less; if 50 lbs., 2d. per lb. less.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

FOR HOME-MADE BREAD AND PASTRY.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

FOR PLUM PUDDINGS AND PLUM CAKE.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

FIVE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

600,000 PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY.

TAMAR

A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge.

For CONSTIPATION, Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Cerebral Congestion.

Tamar is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation, nor interferes with business or pleasure.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

GRILLON. E. GRILLON, 59, Queen-street, Chancery-lane.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

Also well adapted for INFANTS; CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

PREPARED AT VEVEY, SWITZERLAND. Sold Everywhere.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUPPLEMENT & SUBSTITUTE

FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

EASY OF PREPARATION—REQUIRES MERELY THE ADDITION

OF WATER.

Recommended as a PERFECT FOOD by the Highest Medical Authorities in England, and all parts of the World.

Pamphlets containing their testimonials, with opinions of the Press, sent free on application to

9, SNOW-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AIX-LES-BAINS, SAVOY, Thermal Station.

Most important of Continental Sulphurous Spas. Eleven hours from Paris. Sciatica, gout, and catarrh of the pharynx, larynx, and nasal passages efficaciously treated. The most celebrated doctors attend this luxurious and curative station.

BÂLE.—Hôtel National, opposite Central

Railway. Modern comforts, moderate prices. Best in Bâle. Dinners, Breakfasts, and Refreshments at Buffet prices. Break your journey here. English spoken.—Proprietor, R. MEISTER.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Hôtel

Canterbury. Quiet and comfortable, centre of Town, away from odours of the Port; near Post Office, Steamers, Railway, and Pier. Trains to the Sands. Special Winter arrangements, from forty francs weekly.

DIEPPE.—Hôtel Royal, facing the sea.

Superior first-class house, worthily recommended. Nearest the sea, the casino, and bathing establishment. Table d'hôte Open all the year. JARSONNEUX, Propri.

FLORENCE.—Hôtel Washington. First-

class reputation. Opposite the Lung' Arno. South aspect. Lift, and every English comfort. A. GOSHO, Proprietor; also of the Grand Hotel, Pisa, on the Lung' Arno.

GENOA.—Grand Hôtel de Gênes. First-

class House for Families and Tourists; away from railway noise and odours of the port. Moderate charges. Highly recommended. BONERA FRERES, Proprietors.

GRAND HOTEL DU QUIRINAL, ROME.

B. GUGGENBUHL and MARRONI.

HYÈRES LES PALMIERS, VAR, FRANCE.—Twenty-eight hours from London. The

most sheltered, and best drained of the winter stations on the Mediterranean. Every information gratis upon application to the Président du Syndicat, Hyères, Var, France.

LAUSANNE.—Hôtel Gibbon. View of

Lake Geneva and Alps. Splendid garden. Shady terraces. Where Gibbon wrote his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Drainage perfect. Favourable terms.—EMILE RITTER, Propri.

LUCERNE.—Hôtels Schweizerhof and

Lucernehof. These very comfortable and superior first-class hotels are depicted in the Grand Illustration of Lucerne. See "Illustrated London News," June 20, also page 628. Charges moderate and inclusive. MARSE FRERES, Proprietors.

MALOJA, Upper Engadine, Switzerland.

The magnificent Hôtel-Kursaal is now open for its

Second Winter Season.

It has been specially constructed for Winter Residence, and the

warming, ventilation, and all sanitary arrangements are unique.

Concert-room, orchestra, large salons, and recreation-rooms, ice-rink, toboggan-runs, glass-covered gallery, sun-pavilions, and

every winter promenade. Excellent cuisine; fresh vegetables from Italy. Splendid skating on the Sils Lake.

Video "Graphic," Nov. 29, 1884; "Medical Press and Circular," Sept. 2, 1885; "Times," Sept. 5, 1885; "Alpine Winter in its Medical Aspects" (Churchill), &c.

Tariff card on application.

MENTONE.—Three beautiful VILLAS

TO LET: one very large, standing in its own grounds of

twenty acres, with lovely pine wood (Western Bay). Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CHAMPION, ROBINSON, and

POOLE, 17, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.

NAPLES.—Royal Hotel maintains its

reputation as a superior first-class house, under the

personal supervision of its founder and owner, Mr. Caprati, an

English resident for several years.

NAPLES.—Hôtel Bristol. The highest

and healthiest situated hotel. Great comfort, grand

panorama, excellent sanitary arrangements.—A. LAUDRY, Proprietor of the Ucellberg, late proprietor of the Grand Hôtels

Regland and Sonnenberg at Engelberg.

OUCHY, Lausanne.—Hôtel Beau Rivage.

First-class extra. Grand view of Lake and Alps. Soirées

dansantes. Concerts. Satisfactory arrangements. Winter pen-

sion. Apply for Tariff to MARTIN RUFENACHT, Director.

PARIS.—Hôtel Liverpool. Superior family

hotel, facing the Tuileries, near Place Vendôme, and Opera.

Hydraulic lift. P. HEPPELMEIER, Proprietor.

ROME.—Minerva Hotel. Healthful

position. Near Pantheon. Superior Table d'Hôte, 5 francs.

wine included. Arrangements made at prices relatively cheaper

than other houses. English spoken. Lift.—J. SAUVÉ, Propri.

ROME.—Grand Hôtel de Russie. First

class, beautiful; near English and American churches;

apartments facing south. Hotel warmed by calorifer arrange-

ments; moderate prices. Lift.—G. MAZZONI, Proprietor.

VENICE.—Grand Hôtel d'Italie. On the

Grand Canal, close to the Square of St. Marc. Renowned

restaurant and brasserie adjoining the hotel. Substantial and

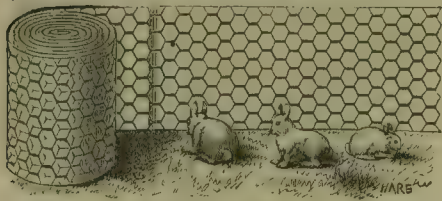
generous fare. BACHEN GRUNWALD, Proprietor.

PULLNA BITTERWATER, BOHEMIA.

THE OLDEST AND MOST VALUABLE SPRING.

THE

**IRON HURDLES, GATES,
TREE-GUARDS, &c.**



Illustrated Catalogue free. Please name this Paper.
BAYLISS, JONES, & BAYLISS,
Victoria Works, WOLVERHAMPTON,
And 139 and 141, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**Beetham's
Glycerine
AND
Cucumber**

is the most delightful Emollient Milk for the Skin ever produced! A few applications suffice to render it SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE, and to remove all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, CHAPS, IRRITATION, &c. For preserving the SKIN from the effects of the SUN, WIND, and HARD WATER, and imparting that soft, velvety feeling to the skin, this preparation has no equal! For Hot and Cold Weather it is equally INVALUABLE. Bottles, 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers.

CHUBB & SON'S

Lock and Safe Co., Ltd.
HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS,
AND
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
FOR SAFES.

123, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Illustrated Price Lists post free.

PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.

**5000 SILK
UMBRELLAS,**

2s. 6d. each.
direct from the Manufacturer. Ladies' or Gents' Plain or Twill Silk, Parker's Hollow-Ribbed Frames, carved and mounted Sticks, sent in Parcels Post free, 2s. 6d. (or 36 stamps). 15,000 sold in twelve months. List and testimonials free. Re-covering, &c., neatly done.

Address,
J. B. PARKER,
Umbrella Works, Broom-close, Sheffield.

ST. JAMES' RUM.

DIRECT from the PLANTATIONS.
Most Pure and Wholesome Spirit.
Vide Reports by Professor WANKLYN,
Drs. HASSALL, PIESSE, &c.

This Spirit has long been famous for its great age, superior aroma, and extreme delicacy; it is a STIMULUS in RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, and a direct remedy in COLDS and CATARRHS; and as a wholesome and pleasant beverage it is unsurpassed.

Price 54/- per doz. Bots.
Sold by Grocers and Wine Merchants; and at
CHRISTIE'S, 25, Milton-street, E.C.

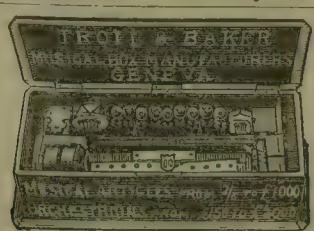
TRELOAR'S LINOLEUM

Is well Seasoned, and therefore Wears well.
A SILVER MEDAL
Has been awarded to TRELOAR AND SONS for Specialties in Floor Coverings at the Inventions Exhibition.

This is the TENTH MEDAL awarded to the Firm.
A Catalogue of the Best Floor Coverings post-free.
TRELOAR & SONS,
68, 69, 70, LUDGATE HILL.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

**SULPHOLINE
THE CURE FOR
SKIN DISEASES. LOTION.**

In a few days Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. Cures old-standing Skin Diseases. Removes every kind of eruption, spot, or blemish, and renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.



Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold Everywhere.
3 Diplomas of Honour. 20 Medals.
DISTILLERS—
J. U. BLANQUI FILS,
Pont Magnan, Nice.
Ask your Wine Merchant for the
AMARA BLANQUI,
The most agreeable and fortifying of all Bitters.
CURACOA of Nice, and Aniseed.
Liquors as much appreciated as those of Holland, and at lower prices.
Depot—CIRIO & CO., 11, Southwark-st., London.

"VERY DIGESTIBLE-NUTRITIOUS-MADE IN A MINUTE-NO BOILING OR STRAINING REQUIRED."

Allen & Hanburys'
**MALTED
FARINACEOUS Food** FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A highly concentrated and self-digesting nutriment for young children; supplying all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone in a partially soluble and easily assimilable form. It also affords a sustaining and healthful diet for Invalids, and those of a dyspeptic tendency.
"My child, after being at death's door for weeks from exhaustion, consequent upon severe diarrhoea and inability to retain any form of 'Infants' Food' or Milk, began to improve immediately he took your malted preparation, and I have never seen as infant increase in weight so rapidly as he has done."
Further Testimony and Full Directions accompany each Tin.
TINS, 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s., RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Bona-fide
Direct
Shopping

RICHARD ECROYD

A Plain
Statement
of Fact.

Manufactures at his Mills, Shipley, near Bradford,

Beautiful Dress Fabrics

Cashmeres, Beiges, Foulles, Serges, Coatings, Nuns' Veiling, Ottoman Cloths, Estamines, Sateens, Merinos, Canvas and Basket Cloths, and many other varieties.

AND SELLS DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH HIS NEW RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS:
BIRMINGHAM .. 135, New-street. LIVERPOOL .. 47, Bold-street. MANCHESTER .. 104, Deansgate.
LEEDS .. 9, Bond-street. SHEFFIELD .. 29, High-street. EDINBURGH .. 111, George-street.
DERBY .. 18, Wardwick. NOTTINGHAM .. 13, Market-street. GLASGOW .. 235, Sauchiehall-street.

ANY LENGTH CUT. Carriage paid on Parcels of 20s. value and upwards.
LADIES ARE INVITED to call and inspect the Goods or to write for Patterns. RICHARD ECROYD'S system of business is based upon straightforward dealing, and the absence of extravagant pretences. Silk Goods shall be all silk—Wool Fabrics shall be all wool. "WEAR IS THE TRUE TEST OF VALUE." If you prefer to send direct to the Mills, do so, and A FULL SET OF PATTERNS and all particulars shall be sent you. The address is, RICHARD ECROYD, Charlestown Mills, Shipley, near Bradford.

A REAL SKIN BEAUTIFIER!!!
MOUSON'S COCOA BUTTER SOAP
(SAVON AU BEURRE DE CACAO)
NO ROSIN USED & THEREFORE NO STICKY & SHRIVELLED HANDS!
NO EXCESS OF ALKALI & THEREFORE NO RED & ROUGH COMPLEXION!
NO INFERIOR OIL OR FAT & THEREFORE NO RANCID SMELL AFTER WASHING!
MOUSON & CO. Toilet Soap Manufacturers & Perfumers.
LONDON 32/33, Ransell Street E.C. PARIS 29, Rue Radziwill.
To be had of all the principal perfumers, chemists & druggists throughout the world.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—
"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, **MOLLER'S** EVERY-
STORES, &c. **7** **COD LIVER OIL** **WHERE.**
TRADE MARK.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ENGLISH TOYS! FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
(BY ROYAL LETTER PATENT)

Miss Dollie Daisie Dimple



Dressed in her best Walking Costume, with her Travelling Trunk full of fine clothes. Pretty Frocks and Hats in the latest Fashions, to suit all occasions and all seasons. Petticoats, Bodices, Tippets, Skirts, Aprons, Corsets, and a great variety of Underclothing, all to take on and off, and many other pretty things only to be found in a properly appointed Dolly's Outfit.

Together with a little Book all about Miss Dimple's Birthday and early History.
COMPLETE, ONLY ONE SHILLING.

Can be obtained, Retail, from Toy-Dealers, Fancy Bazaars, Stationers and others, everywhere. Sole Wholesale Agents for the World,

Messrs. HINDE,
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,
and PARIS.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Phthisis, Sore Throat, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

Put up in the form of a lozenge, it is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice in the world. Children will find them beneficial in cases of whooping-cough. No family should be without them.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

The freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Brown's Bronchial Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or the youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by clergymen, singers, and public speakers generally.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

Public speakers and singers will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

"Gentlemen,—For sudden affections of the Bronchial Organs I use and most cheerfully recommend BROWN'S TROCHES. They are regarded as most eligible, convenient, and indispensable by numerous artists of my acquaintance, BOTH IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. They seem to act specially on the organs of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation.—Yours truly, MARIE ROZE MAPLESON."

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

Have been before the public for over thirty years. Each year finds the Troches in some new distant localities in various parts of the world. The genuine have the words "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" on the Government stamp around each Box.

**Brown's
Bronchial
Troches**

Are a most valuable article when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and sore throats are prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. They may be had of any medicine dealer, at 1s. 14d. per Box.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SACRED SONGS by GOUNOD.

HARK! MY SOUL, IT IS THE LORD.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE (with ad libitum Chorus).

The above are equal to any Sacred Songs ever written by this popular composer.

Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW and POPULAR SONGS.

IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY, LOVE, TOSTI. Sung with enormous success by Mr. Maas and other favourite vocalists.

IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY, LOVE. In E flat, F, and A flat.

BID ME GOOD-BYE. (Words by F. E. Weatherly.) TOSTI.

BID ME GOOD-BYE. Waltz. H. DE CAMORS. Played at the Promenade Concerts.

MINE TO-DAY. ISIDORE DE LARA. Sung by the composer with the greatest success, and always re-demanded.

MINE TO-DAY. ISIDORE DE LARA. In E flat, F, and A flat.

DARLING MINE. L. ENGEL. To be sung by Madame Adelina Patti at Brighton on Nov. 6, and at St. James's Hall on Nov. 7.

ONCE AND FOR EVER. (Words by G. Clifton Bingham.) ISIDORE DE LARA. "Mr. De Lara's newest song will be a great success."

CAUGHT. (Words by Ed. Oxenford.) A. ROMILI.

ANGEL WINGS. A. ROMILI. Sung by Mr. Maas.

REMEMBER ME. JULES DE SIVRAI. The words of this beautiful song are the last written by the late Hugh Conway.

A SONG OF A SOLDIER. (Words by D'Arcy Jaxone.) MICHAEL WATSON. "A grand baritone song with a grand chorus."

HE CANNOT JOIN THE CHILDREN'S PLAY. or, The Angel's Ladder. (Words by Arthur Chapman.) ALFRED REDHEAD. "One of the most pathetic songs we have seen for many a day."

CAROLINE LOWTHIAN'S NEW SONG. AFTER LONG YEARS. "A very charming song by that clever and popular composer, Miss Caroline Lowthian."

BUCALOSSI'S NEW DANCES. TABBY POLKA. Just published.

MY PET WALTZ. P. AND O. POLKA. One of the best "dancing" polkas ever published.

MIA CARA WALTZ. Danced nightly by Miss Kate Vaughan in the ballet "Excelsior," and doubly encored.

LATER ON. Song (Words by Claxson Bellamy), to melody of "Mia Cara" Waltz. Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

THE MIKADO; or, The Town of Titipu. Words by W. S. GILBERT. Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. VOCAL SCORE (arranged by George Lowell Tracy) 7s. 6d. net. Ditto, ditto, handsomely bound 7s. 6d. net. PIANOFORTE SOLO (arranged by George Lowell Tracy) 3s. 6d. net. LIBRETTO 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View every description of PIANOFORTES by the best makers, returned from hire, to be SOLD at greatly reduced prices for cash, or may be purchased on the "Three-Years' System."

CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTES, from 16 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, with Check Action, from 25 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View Grand Pianos from 50 to 250 guineas.

50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

PATEY and WILLIS'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SHINING ANGEL. F and A. A. H. BEHREND. Sung by Madame Patey.

OUT OF FASHION. F and A. A. E. BEHREND. Sung by Madame Patey.

THE FISHERWIFE'S VIGIL. G and B flat. F. DEVAN. Sung by Miss Cravino.

THE BENDED BOW. F and E flat. MICHAEL WATSON. Sung by Mr. Franklin Clive.

PASTORELLA (Second Gigue). MICHAEL WATSON. Played with enormous success by the Composer.

LES MARGUERITES VALSE. ERNST REITER. The popular Valse of the season.

May be obtained at any Music-seller, PATEY and WILLIS, Publishers, 44, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SOLITUDE. Mélodie. TITO MATTEI. Just published. 2s. net.

CUSHION DANCE. An Old English DANCE. MICHAEL WATSON. "You will be more than pleased with the 'Cushion Dance.'"—Truth.

ANONE. Gavotte. W. MASON. "One of the best Gavottes of all that we have recently seen."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

PHILLIDA. Danse Joyeuse. HUGH CLENDON. "Will become very popular."—Brighton Gazette.

TIP-TOE. A Fairy Dance. H. LOGÉ. "It is but rarely that we meet with an example so pretty as this Fairy Dance."—Birmingham Gazette.

6, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS. Great reduction in prices. Easy terms. Ten years' warranty.

Class 1, £14; Class 2, £10; Class 3, £8; Class 4, £6; Class 5, £4; Class 6, £3; Class 7, £2; Class 8, £1; Class 9, £0.10; Class 10, £0.05.

T. D'ALMAINE and Co., 91, Finsbury-pavement, City, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGANS, from £5. Established 100 years.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO.'S AUTUMN LIST of SONGS.

CHILDREN ASLEEP. By F. L. MOIR. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling.

HOPE TEMPLE.—AN OLD GARDEN. Sung by Miss Griswold every night in the provinces, with distinguished success.

HOPE TEMPLE.—WHEN WE MEET. Song written especially for and sung by all contralto singers.

THE MAID OF THE MILL. STEPHEN ADAMS' popular Song, sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

THE MAID OF THE MILL WALTZ. By LIDDELL. The Song and Waltz form companions to "The Blue Albatross," by the same composer.

MARZIALS' LATEST SONGS. GRANDPAPA'S WOOLING. This day.

THE RIVER OF YEARS. Tenth Edition. NEVER TO KNOW. Twenty-fifth Edition.

MOLLOY'S NEW BARITONE SONG. THE THREE BEGGARS. A new success by the composer of "To-morrow will be Friday," and "The Three Merry Men." Sung by Mr. Barrington Foot at the Promenade Concerts.

MOLLOY'S LATEST SONGS. LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling.

OUR LAST WALTZ. Sung by Madame Trebelli.

FAMOUS SONGS. New Editions. ONLY ONCE MORE. F. L. MOIR.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN. BLUMENTHAL. DADDY. BEHREND.

UNCLE JOHN. WEATHERLY. GOING TO MARKET. LOUIS DIEHL.

2s. each.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

STEPHEN ADAMS' NEW SONG. THE SOLDIER'S GOOD-BYE. "A new song, 'The Soldier's Good-bye,' composed expressly for this occasion by Stephen Adams, and sung by Mr. Maybrick, was highly successful. The composer of 'Nancy Lee' has produced a theme likely to rival in popularity that stirring ditty, for, in both, many accents are found in alternation with phrases of tenderness."—The Daily Telegraph.

2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

WITH THE STREAM. New Waltz. By MARZIALS. Performed everywhere with the greatest success. 2s.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. 6d. each volume, paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges.

THE ROYAL SONG BOOKS. A complete Encyclopedia of Vocal Music.

Songs of England. (2 vols.) Songs of Germany. Songs of Italy. Songs of Scandinavia and Northern Europe. Songs of France. Songs of Eastern Europe. The above volumes contain one thousand popular ballads.

Beethoven's Songs. Schubert's Songs. Mendelssohn's Songs. Schubert's Songs. Schumann's Songs. Schubert's Songs. All with German and English Words.

Handel's Oratorio Songs. Songs from the Operas, Mezzo-Soprano and Contralto. Handel's Opera Songs. (Italian and English Words.) Songs from the Operas. Tenor and Baritone.

Modern Ballads. Humorous Songs. Sacred Songs. Choice Duets for Ladies. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE CABINET ORGAN BOOKS. A selection of Offertories, Voluntaries, and Movements for the Small Organ, American Organ, or Harmonium. Edited by J. PITTMAN.

Vol. 1. HANDEL—19 Pieces and Movements. Vol. 2. BACH—21 Preludes and Two-part Inventions. Vol. 3. WEST—17 Movements. Vol. 4. RINCE—27 Two, Three, and Four part Exercises. Vol. 5. VOLCKMAR—Old Masters. Part 1. 34 Pieces. Vol. 6. VOLCKMAR—Old Masters. Part 2. 27 Pieces. Price 1s. each volume.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 10s. 6d. in cloth.

SPOHR'S VIOLIN SCHOOL. Edited by HENRY HOLMES. A new Edition of this renowned work, revised and improved, has just been published, in which the pages have been so arranged as to avoid objectionable turnings-over in the middle of phrases.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW SONGS IN THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS. Price 1s. each.

1. NINETEEN SONGS FOR YOUNG GIRLS. 2. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "When the heart is young," "Mignonette," and "Do not forget." 3. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "Twickenham Ferry," and "Olivia." 4. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "She wandered down," and "It was a Dream." 5. EIGHT SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN, including "Looking Back." 6. RUBINSTEIN'S TWELVE SONGS. 7. STENDALE BENNETT'S SONGS, including "May Dew," &c.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS, price 1s., contains, Going to Market Waltz, by Godfrey; Maid of Kent Waltz, by Caroline Lowthian; Grand Mogul Lancers, by Adrian; Gillette Quadrille, Arabian; A Night in June Waltz, Fleming; Blooming Meadows Galop; Kitzliche Kellner Polka; and Belle of Berlin Polka.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SMALLWOOD'S DANCE ALBUM FOR LITTLE FOLKS. Price 1s., in Illustrated Cover, contains fifteen pieces of Dance Music, including Lancers, Quadrilles, five Waltzes, three Polkas, two Galops, &c.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

11,788 Copies sold in one week.

SWINGING. VOCAL WALTZ. Band Parts now ready.

SWINGING. VOCAL WALTZ. A charming vocal waltz, in splendid dance time.

By ED. SILVA. "Early in the morning swinging. Hear our voices daily singing."

H. W. WICKINS, 16, Monkwell-street, London. Post-free, 2s.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 8, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-street, where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 36, Great Poultry-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 46, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC. Now ready, METZLER and CO.'S THEMATIC CATALOGUES of NEW SONGS, DANCE and PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

These Catalogues give a clear description of each song, with the compass, character, and a portion of the words and melodies. The same principle applies to the dance and pianoforte music catalogues. Intending purchasers can, therefore, form a correct opinion of what will suit them.

No. 1. Soprano Songs. No. 4. Contralto Songs. No. 2. Tenor Songs. No. 5. Piano Music. No. 3. Baritone Songs. No. 6. Piano Music.

Sent gratis and post-free on application. Also new lists of sacred music, violin, violin and piano music. American organ and harmonium music, part-songs, &c.

METZLER and Co., 42, Great Marlborough-street, London.

Now being performed with the greatest success at the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden, London.

FAIRIE VOICES. VOCAL WALTZ. By A. G. CROWE (Composer of the popular "See-Saw" Waltz).

This Waltz is performed every evening by Mr. Stedman's Choir of Boys and Girls, and the Grand Orchestra, with immense success. It is always encored, and so sometimes has to be repeated three times.

Piano Solo with Vocal. Net. 2s. 6d. Vocal Part (Tonic Sol-fa). Net. 2s. 6d.

Piano Duet. Net. 2s. 6d. Violin Solo. Net. 6d.

Piano Solo (easy). Net. 1s. 3d. Cornet Solo. Net. 6d.

Piano Duet. Net. 1s. 3d. Flute Solo. Net. 6d.

As a Song. Net. 2s. 6d. Full Orchestra. Net. 2s. 6d.

Vocal Part (Old Notation). Net. 2s. 6d. Septet. Net. 1s. 3d.

Military and Brass Band Arrangements. METZLER and Co., 42, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

First Edition of 50,000 copies. 18,450 Copies sold first month of issue.

MANY A MILE AWAY. By PINSUTI. PILGRIM LANE. By BERTHOLD TOURS.

FAIRY TALES. By A. H. BEHREND. FIRST IN THE FIELD. By THEO. BONHEUR.

PUNCH AND JUDY. By BEHREND. "The paper piped and the children danced (Over the village green)." (Words, Jaxone.)

SOMEONE'S SWEETHEART. PINSUTI. "I'm someone's little sweetheart. But whose you ne'er could guess."

Keys for all voices. 21 stamps each. Lists free.

W. MORLEY and CO., 127, Regent-street, W.; and 70, Upper-street, N.

REMOVAL.—W. MORLEY and CO., Music publishers, beg to announce that, to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing wholesale and retail trade, they have now removed from 230, Regent-street, to larger and more extensive premises, 127, Regent-street, W., where all communications should be sent.

The favourite Song of Public Singers. 21 stamps.

CONSTANT STILL. By LEIGH KINGSMILL. Sung with immense success at the Inventions, the Royal Albert Hall, and Promenade Concerts. No Song has of late created so much sensation as Leigh Kingsmill's "Constant Still." In C, D (D to E), and F.

PHILLIPS and PAGE, 43, Kilburn High-road, N.W.

Played everywhere on the Bands.

IVY WALTZ. By FABIAN ROSE. Also "Je t'adore" Polka, by the same Composer. The catching melodies of these two compositions are sufficient to account for their frequent appearance on ball programmes. 2s. net each.

PHILLIPS and PAGE, 43, Kilburn High-road, N.W.

In B flat, G (C to E), D, and E flat.

GLORY TO THEE, MY GOD, THIS NIGHT. Song, By CH. GOUNOD.

Every admirer of a really beautiful Sacred Song, should get this at once. It even outshines his "King of Love." As a duet, for mezzo and bar, it is splendid. Song or Duet, 2s. net.

PHILLIPS and PAGE, 43, Kilburn High-road, N.W.

ASHDOWN COLLECTION OF STANDARD PIANOFORTE WORKS.

Vol. 1. HELLER. 25 Studies. Op. 47. Net. 3s. 0d.

2. HELLER. 30 Studies. Op. 48. Net. 3s. 0d.

3. HELLER. 25 Studies. Op. 49. Net. 3s. 0d.

4. DUVERNOY. "Nicoletti Mécanisme," Op. 27. Net. 2s. 0d.

5. LEMOINE. 50 Etudes Enfantines. Op. 30. Net. 2s. 0d.

6. CONONE. 25 Etudes Mélodiques. Op. 24. Net. 1s. 0d.

7. HELLER. Selection No. 1. 6 pieces. Net. 2s. 0d.

8. HELLER. Transcriptions of Schubert's Songs (6). Net. 2s. 0d.

9. HELLER. Op. 19. Net. 1s. 6d.

10. KULLAK. Youthful Days. 24 pieces. Net. 1s. 6d.

11. LANGE. 6 characteristic pieces. Op. 292. Net. 1s. 0d.

12. LISZT. Transcriptions of Schubert's Songs (11). Net. 2s. 6d.

13. REINECKE. 3 Sonatas. Op. 47. Net. 1s. 0d.

14. LISZT. Selection No. 1. 12 pieces. Net. 3s. 0d.

15. RUBINSTEIN. Selection No. 1. 12 pieces. Net. 2s. 6d.

16. SCHUMANN. Selection No. 1. 9 pieces. Net. 2s. 6d.

17. SCHUMANN. Scenes of Childhood. Op. 15. Net. 0s. 6d.

18. SCHUMANN. Selection No. 1. 10 pieces. Net. 2s. 0d.

19. SYDNEY SMITH. Selection No. 1. 8 pieces. Net. 3s. 0d.

20. LICHNER. Pictures of Youth. Op. 85. Net. 1s. 6d.

21. LOESCHORN. Childhood's Hours. 24 pieces. Net. 1s. 6d.

22. HELFER. Album for the Young. Op. 138. Net. 1s. 6d.

23. KOHLER. 20 Studies. Op. 50. Net. 1s. 0d.

24. KOHLER. 20 Studies. Op. 60 (sequel to Op. 50). Net. 1s. 0d.

All the above works sent post-free at prices quoted. London: EDWIN ASHDOWN, Hanover square, W.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. New and Enlarged Edition.

Charles Hallé's New Pianoforte Tutor. The best and most useful Tutor ever published.

Charles Hallé's Musical Library. Entirely remodelled and enlarged. Catalogues post-free on application.

FOSTER BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

DOMINION ORGANS. Catalogues, and full particulars of these celebrated Instruments, post-free.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 172A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

TO LADIES.—SALE OF NEW MUSIC at a large reduction and just-free. All new Songs, Pieces, &c., of all publishers in stock. New copies, best editions. Prices commence 4d., 6d., 8d. Catalogues sent post-free.

J. W. MOFFAT, 3, Barnsbury-street, London, N. Established 1827.

REVERIE, "Pleasant Memories"; Song, "At Rest," by J. A. BURNEY. "A Musical History of England," &c., in Part I. of the SURREY MUSICAL JOURNAL. Price 1s.

RIVIERE and HAWKES, 28, Leicester-square, London, W. C.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO. £20.—Good, Useful School-Room PIANO, fullest compass, iron plate, and latest improvements. Strong, sound, and durable, adapted for hard practice. Drawings sent free.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price), Trichord drawing-room model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in handsome Italian wood case, elaborately carved and fretwork front and cabriolet truss legs. The usual price charged for this Instrument is 50 guineas. Drawings of this beautiful piano sent post-free.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square, London, W.

BROADWOOD'S, COLLARD'S, ERARD'S, and other eminent Makers.

PIANOS.—An opportunity now offers to those who are able to pay cash, of purchasing really good pianos by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other makers (used during last season) at nominal prices, to make room for new stock. Descriptive Lists sent free.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO. (formerly with Oetzmann and Plumb) desire it to be most distinctly understood that they are Pianoforte Manufacturers only, and that their only address is 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO. CLIMATES.—Entirely New Construction throughout, including the Patent Sostenente Sounding-board. Its world-wide reputation is due to the unusual volume and duration of its tones, to which the instrument becomes somewhat like the organ.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Illustrations, Descriptive Pamphlets, and Price-Lists post-free.

NO MORE MEDICINE or EXPENSE for Old or Young.

PERFECT HEALTH to STOMACH, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Brain, and Breath restored without medicine, purging, or expense, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which saves fifty times its cost in medicine.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD and TONIC BISCUITS, which save invalids and children, and also rear successfully infants whose ailments and debility had resisted all other nursing and treatments. They repair the muscular membrane throughout the system, and cure effectually Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Nervous Debility, Typhus, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Nettle-rash, and other eruptions of the Skin, Fever, Ague, and all inflammatory and wasting diseases. Dr. Roux, the best Medical Authority in London, after analysing sixteen other Foods, says:—

DU BARRY'S FOOD is the BEST of ALL.

It has saved many women and children wasting with atrophy and marked debility, 100,000 cures, including those of the late Emperor Nicholas, the Marchioness of Brhan, Lord Stuart de Decies, Dr. Livingstone and Mr. W. M. Stanley, the African explorers, Drs. Ure, Wurzer, &c.

EXTRACTS from 100,000 CURES of cases which had resisted all other treatments.

DYSPEPSIA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD. Cure 100,516.—A dangerous illness having left my digestive organs too weak to assimilate ordinary food of any kind sufficient to keep me alive. I owe my preservation to Du Barry's Food and Tonic Biscuits, on which I subsisted for months, recovering a healthy action of the stomach, and strength and muscle, to the astonishment of myself, my medical adviser, and friends.—Edward Wood, West Bank, Bolton, June 14.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY.—With gratitude I testify to the great efficacy of Du Barry's Food in restoring and sustaining health, having taken it for Nervousness and Weakness.—(Mrs.) E. GUERON, Upper Park, Dedham, March 9, 1880.

DYSPEPSIA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured me of a Catarrh and nightly sweating, a terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years.—J. CAMPBELL, Parish Priest, St. Romaine-des-Illes, France.

NERVOUSNESS.—DU BARRY'S FOOD. Cure of the Marchioness de Brhan, of seven years' liver complaint, sleeplessness, palpitation, and the most intense nervous agitation and debility, rendering unfit for real or social intercourse.

DEBILITY.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has perfectly cured me of twenty years' dyspepsia, oppression, and debility, which prevented my dressing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest effort.—Madame BORELL, de CARBONNETT, Avignon.

CONSUMPTION.—DU BARRY'S FOOD. Consumption, Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Deafness, on which I spent thousands of pounds, during twenty-five years in vain, have yielded to this divine food, and I am now restored to perfect health.—Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Wood Merchant.

DYSPEPSIA.—CONSTIPATION.—DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Cure, No. 49,822, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting, by Du Barry's Food.—MARTIA JOLLY, Wortham, Ling, Oct. 14, 1880.

LIVER.—DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Liver complaint and diarrhoea, from which I had suffered fearfully for two years, despite the best medical treatment, have yielded to Du Barry's excellent Food. W. EDIE, Major, H.M.S. Unattached, London.

HEALTH.—DU BARRY'S FOOD. Consumption, Diarrhoea, Gramp, Kidney and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Du Barry's Food supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in cough, asthma, consumption, indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, inflammation, irritation, and other diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids."—Dr. HENR. WURZER, Professor of Medicine, Bonn.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Pulmonary Complaint.—Madame H. de B. in a hopeless state of pulmonary consumption, took the REVALENTA ARABICA by advice of her physician. So rapid and favourable was the change it produced in her health that the dangerous period of her confinement, which her physician had predicted would be fatal, passed over without danger or difficulty, though the mother weighed sixteen pounds; and her husband cannot speak too highly of this excellent Food, upon which both his wife and child are now living



DRAWN BY W. H. OVEREND.

The miners had procured a rude stretcher, and the dead body was laid upon it.

THE MASTER OF THE MINE.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &c.

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—*Keats' Endymion.*

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It was the supreme moment of my life; and, standing there before my darling, dazed and joyfully bewildered, with her beautiful face turned, radiant with love, on mine, well might I have echoed the ecstatic cry of the lover of lovers—

If it were now to die,
'Twere now to be most happy; for I fear,
My soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate!

But the words which were bliss to me were gall and wormwood to the soul of George Redruth. Livid with pain, he looked at her who uttered them; then, glancing round at the wild groups surrounding us, he said,

"You must be mad to speak like that. Trelawney, a word with *you*. There shall be an end to this once and for ever; come apart, and let us speak together!"

He walked a short distance along the cliffs, I following, with Madeline by my side. When we were out of earshot of any soul there, he turned and faced us. His self-control was now remarkable; a stranger, looking at him, and observing his manner, would never have gathered that he was a prey to the acutest suffering of mortified pride and passion.

"I might have guessed this from the first," he said, in a low voice. "You, Trelawney, always hated me—and, God knows, I returned the compliment! I can see now why you saved my life. To crush and humiliate me before my cousin, over whose mind you have obtained some malign influence."

I looked at him, but made no reply. He continued, with apparent calmness, addressing Madeline:

"I am to understand, then, that our engagement is at an end?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Very well. You know as well as I what that means to me—ruin, perhaps disgrace; but I am not going to whine over the inevitable. Trelawney, I congratulate you," he added, with a curious smile; "you have won the game."

He turned as if to go, but Madeline, with an impulsive cry, interposed.

"George, do not talk like that!" she cried. "There is a chance yet of retrieving the past, and if you will do so, I shall still be your friend. It was not fated that I should ever be your wife; only one woman living has a right to that title, and to your atonement. Let me go to her! Let me tell her that you will make amends!"

"I fail to understand you," he answered, coldly. "Of whom are you speaking?"

"Of Annie Pendragon, the poor girl whose heart you have nearly broken! You see I know everything. George—for my sake!"

His face darkened, while his lips twitched convulsively.

"How kind you are, how solicitous for my moral welfare! It is very good of you, I acknowledge, to offer to provide me with a helpmate, but I must politely decline your kind offices. Annie Pendragon is nothing to me. I am a gentleman, I believe; she is!"

"Take care!" I cried. "Utter one word against her, at your peril. I do not ask you now to acknowledge her—it is too late for that; and even if it could be, I think she is better as she is, than she could ever become, more closely united to a man like you. But she is sacred, and I forbid you even to utter her name."

"You mistake my meaning," he returned, still retaining his self-possession. "All I was going to say was that we are not equals. I deeply regret what has occurred—I acknowledge my own folly—my own guilt, if you like it better; but from this time forth we are nothing to each other."

"George, George!" cried my darling in despair. "Have you no heart?"

"I suppose so; but blame yourself, if it is somewhat leaden on the present occasion. I am not used to humiliation, you see, and though I take my punishment as calmly as possible, I still feel it."

I could have strangled him, he was so utterly coldblooded. "If there is justice," I cried, "God will punish you! You have not only wrecked one life, but you have destroyed two others. Do you know that my uncle, God help him! confessed with his last breath that he had killed your accomplice, the man Johnson? That man's death, as well as John Pendragon's, lies at your door!"

He started in surprise, but conquered himself in a moment. "I had my suspicions," he said; "but I was silent, for his daughter's sake! I fail to see, however, that I am responsible for the mad act of a murderer."

"You are the murderer, not *he*," I cried.

"Nonsense!" he answered; and still mastering himself, he walked away.

I turned and looked at Madeline. She was gazing after him, with a face pale as death.

"Madeline," I said, "do not think I am fallen so low as to presume upon the hasty words you spoke just now. I know that, when this sorrowful day is over, you will forget them—you *must* forget them, in duty to yourself. It will be happiness enough for me to know that, when I most needed it, I had your sympathy; that if I had been other than I am, I might have had your love. And now, shall we say good-bye?"

I held out my hand to her; she gazed at me as if in wonder. "Then you did not understand?" she said, gently. "Or perhaps—you *did* understand, and I was mistaken in thinking that you cared for me—so much?"

"Care for you?" I repeated, passionately. "Ever since I can remember, my heart, my whole life, has been yours. It is not *that*! My love, strong as it is, and ever has been, is not precious enough to purchase yours. Do not think that I am so lost, so selfish, as to think that the distance between us can be bridged over by your heavenly pity. I am a poor man; you are a rich lady. I know what that means; I have known it from the beginning."

As I spoke, my heart was so stirred that I had to turn my face aside, to hide the gathering tears. But she crept close to me, and I felt the soft touch of her hand upon my arm.

"I do not blame you for thinking that," she said. "A little while ago, I thought so too; but Hugh, dear—may I call you so? God has opened my eyes. I think I always loved you; but never so much as to-day."

"Don't speak of it! It can't be! Oh, Madeline, let us say farewell!"

"Hugh, dear Hugh, listen! You *must* listen! Ah, do not be unkind!"

"Unkind—to you!" I murmured. "God knows I would die for you!"

"Had you died down in the mine, I should still have been faithful to you; I should never have loved another man. May I tell you the whole truth? I will, and you will understand. When I saw you going to your death—going, in your great goodness and noble courage, to save your enemy's life at the peril of your own—I knew for the first time that all my heart was yours. I did not deter you, but I prayed to God for you, and as I prayed, I swore before my God that, if He restored you to me I would lay my heart bare to you, and ask you to make me your wife. God was good; you came back, as from the grave. And now, will you turn away from me? Will you refuse me the one thing remaining that can make life sweet and sacred to me—your forgiveness, and your love?"

It was too much. The spell of the old passion came upon me, as, sobbing and trembling, I took my darling to my heart.

Thus it came to pass that I, Hugh Trelawney, a man of the people, became the accepted lover of Madeline Graham. Looking back at it all now, after a lapse of so many years, it still seems an incredible thing, unreal and visionary; but raising my eyes from the paper whereon these lines are written, I see beside me the sweet assurance that it is true. When I began the story of life, I said that it was also the story of my

love. It has lasted so long ; it will last, God willing, till death, and after death.

"Is it not so, my darling?" She smiles, and bends over me, to kiss her answer. She watches the pen as it moves over the paper, and she waits for the last word, knowing my tale is almost done.

Love is by nature selfish ; and in the first flush of my new joy I almost forgot the sorrow in our poor home. But when I quitted my darling, and joined the little procession which followed my poor uncle across the heath, I reproached myself for having felt so happy.

The miners had procured a rude stretcher, often used when accidents took place in the mine, and the dead body was laid upon it, with a cloak thrown lightly over it, to hide the piteous disfigured face set in its sad grey hair ; but one hand hung uncovered, and this hand Annie held, as we walked slowly homeward, four of the men carrying the load. I followed, helping my aunt, who was simply heartbroken.

They bore him into the cottage, and women came to do the last sad offices. While they were thus occupied, I spoke to Annie, trying to console her. White as marble, and now quite tearless, she seemed like one whose reason had bereft her, under the weight of some violent physical blow. But when we went up stairs together, and saw my uncle lying as if asleep, his white hair decently arranged, his face composed, his thin hands folded on his breast, his whole expression one of mysterious peace, she knelt beside him and kissed his cold brow, and her tears again flowed freely. My aunt stood beside her, weeping and looking on.

"God has taken him!" I said, solemnly. "He is happy now."

"Ay, happy wi' God," sobbed my aunt. "Forty year we ha' dwelt together i' this house, and he ne'er gave me angry look or crass word. He be gawn, where I'll soon gang too. Wait for me, my bonnie man, wait for me—wait for her that loves 'ee, and is coming to 'ee soon!"

Why should I linger over this scene of sorrow, why should I turn to other scenes which followed it? Time and Death have healed all those wounds ; to speak of them, is to open them again.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CONCLUSION.

A year after the flooding of the mine and the death of John Pendragon, I married Madeline Graham. The ceremony took place quietly in London, whither we had gone together ; and when it was over, we spent a brief honeymoon abroad. One spring morning, as I sat with my bride in an hotel by the lake of Geneva, I read in the *Times* an announcement that filled my heart with surprise and pain. It was an advertisement of the approaching sale by auction of Redruth House, St. Gurlott's, Cornwall.

A short time before this the mining company had passed into liquidation, and I knew that George Redruth was a ruined man. Little or no communication had passed between the cousins, but, when the crash came, Madeline, with my full consent and sympathy, had written to her aunt, offering her a considerable portion of her fortune for George Redruth's use and benefit. This offer had been refused. The next thing we had heard was that mother and son were living together in London, and closely following on that had come the news of the mother's death, an event which filled my darling with no little distress. To the last Mrs. Redruth had refused to forgive her niece, whom she unjustly held responsible for all the misfortunes which had fallen upon her son.

I showed my darling the newspaper, and we forthwith determined to journey down to Cornwall. Thus it happened that, about a week later, we arrived in St. Gurlott's, where we found Annie and my aunt ready to receive us at the old cottage. I then ascertained that George Redruth had left England for America, where he intended to remain. Annie, who was my informant, told me that before leaving the village he had sought her out to say farewell.

"And oh, Hugh," she cried, "he asked for my forgiveness, and I forgave him with all my heart. I think, if I had wished it, he would have taken me with him as his wife."

"You did not wish it?"

She shook her head sadly.

"No, Hugh. After what has happened, it was impossible, and I know it was more in despair and pity, than in love, that he spoke. I scarcely knew him ; no one would know him—he was like the ghost of his old self ; so worn, so broken, with the trouble and shame which have come upon him, that my heart bled for him."

"He is justly punished," I said sadly. "Annie, you did well. I am glad that he is penitent, but never in this world could you two have come together."

The reader already knows that, through my darling's goodness, I was a rich man. Now, of all men living, perchance, I best knew the capabilities of the St. Gurlott's Mine. Reckless neglect and ignorance had wrecked it, and it was still to some extent at the mercy of the sea ; but I had my own theory that more than one fortune was yet to be discovered there. I spoke to Madeline about it ; we went into the matter *con amore* ; and the result was an offer was made by me for the old claim to the official liquidator of the company. Things looked despairing, and as my offer was a liberal one, it was accepted. Within another year a fresh company was formed with Hugh Trelawney, Esq., as projector, vendor, and chief owner ; large sums were expended in the improvements which, if carried out, would long before have saved the concern ; the sea was gently persuaded to yield up possession ; and before long the old mine was flourishing prosperously, a source of prosperity to all concerned in it, and of blessing to the whole population.

Another fact remains to be chronicled. We bought Redruth House, and it became our home. There my aunt and Annie joined us, dwelling happily with us, till, in due season, my aunt died. Annie lived on, and still lives, a pensive, gracious woman, full of one overshadowing memory, and devoted to our children. The last time she heard of George Redruth, he was a well-to-do merchant, living in the far-away West.

Thus, through the goodness of God, I remained in the old home, able to help those who in time of need had helped me. St. Gurlott's is now a happy, thriving place ; my dear wife is idolised by the simple people ; and I, in the fulness of my fortunate days, am the Master of the Mine.

THE END.

NEW SERIAL TALE BY MR. PAYN.

With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 2, 1886, will begin an Original Story, entitled "The Heir of the Ages," by James Payn, Author of "By Proxy," "The Canon's Ward," etc. It will be Illustrated by Harry Furniss.

TWO MEMORABLE DIARIES.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

The book season is opening with several works likely to prove attractive, and probably not one among them will be more welcome to the general reader than *A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1852*, by the late Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council, 3 vols. (Longmans). This second part of the Greville Memoirs is edited, like the first, by Mr. Henry Reeve. Everyone who wishes to study the history of this remarkable reign will carefully read these pages ; everyone who loves gossip that is not frivolous, and details about the most conspicuous figures in English Society from the accession of her Majesty to the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III., will read these volumes also. Their interest is extraordinary, and if we feel sometimes inclined to think the writer grows a little wearisome, a turn of the leaf is almost sure to alter the opinion. Mr. Greville has much to say, and writes with the large knowledge of the man who mixed daily in public affairs, and was intimate with the leaders of the State and of Society. There is comparatively little of personal interest in the narrative, and we are not sure that we care much more for the writer upon reaching the end of his journal than we did at the beginning. A little sympathy will be felt, however, at his oft-repeated expressions of regret that he does not make a better use of his life. He writes of losing time and frittering away intellect, regrets his addiction to the turf, and that for months together he has wasted his thoughts, faculties, and feelings on all that is most vile and most morally and mentally injurious. Few men, however, can better appreciate goodness and greatness, and the descriptions given here of the Queen, of the Duke of Wellington, of Sir R. Peel, and of other famous personages, do credit to the writer's head and heart. We have never seen a more appreciative and yet impartial account of Lord Melbourne than is to be found here ; and if the writer can be very severe on Lord Brougham, was there not a cause? Mr. Greville's estimates of character are indeed admirable ; and while always discriminative, he does full justice to a man's fine qualities. Amusing it is to read how at Bowood the poet Rogers was nearly extinguished by the exhaustless loquacity of Macaulay. His talk, indeed, though extraordinary for its fertility, became in time a little oppressive, and the diarist writes that when Macaulay left it was wonderful how quiet the house seemed, "and it was not less agreeable." Of course, the Clerk of the Council, who went everywhere, visited at Lady Blessington's. He scarcely does this superficial, impulsive woman justice, though his comments on her works may not be too severe, and certainly her popularity in America forty-five years ago justifies the ironical comment that "this trash goes down because it is written by a Countess, in a country where rank is eschewed, and equality is the universal passion." Of Lord Spencer, of Sydney Smith, of Bentinck, and of Lady Holland we have lifelike pictures, and indeed there is scarcely a man or woman famous in society in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign who is not seen upon Mr. Greville's stage. Some of the author's observations are amusing. Thinking as we now do of Sydney Herbert, it is strange to read of him as "a smart young fellow." And strange, too, it is to read how Disraeli, nearly forty years ago, asked the publisher Moxon to take him into partnership. Sir Robert Peel was very shy, and we are told that in the Queen's presence he "could not help putting himself into his accustomed attitude of a dancing-master giving a lesson." "Her Majesty," adds Greville, "would like him better if he would keep his legs still." A good story which is new to us is told of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. She gave a great dinner to her family, and said that "there she was, like a great tree, herself the root, and all her branches flourishing round her." John Spencer, her grandson, said to his neighbour "that the branches would flourish more when the root was underground." This produced great hilarity, which attracted old Sarah's notice, and Spencer was forced to repeat his *bon mot*, at which she took great offence. "She afterwards forgave him, and desired him to marry. He expressed his readiness to marry anybody she pleased, and at last she sent him a list alphabetically arranged of suitable matches. He said he might as well take the first on the list, which happened to be letter C, a Carteret, daughter of Lord Granville, and her he accordingly married." There was much of the imperiousness of Queen Anne's famous Duchess, as most readers know, in Lady Holland ; and Mr. Greville observes that the docility with which the world submitted to her vagaries was wonderful. It is strange, by-the-way, that so few of these vagaries are mentioned in Rogers's "Table Talk," for that sayer of caustic things knew her intimately. Reading this "Journal," we have numberless illustrations of the uncertainty of fame. In 1848, that year of revolutions, Greville writes that Lamartine's position was something superhuman. "The eyes of the universe are upon him ; and he is not only the theme of general admiration, but on him almost alone the hopes of the world are placed." A little later, and Lamartine, if not exactly forgotten, was despised. When, too, Louis Philippe died at Claremont, in 1850, Mr. Greville, writing from Brighton, observes that, not long before, his life was the most important in the world ; but that now, "hardly more importance attaches to the event than there would be to the death of one of the old bathing-women opposite my window." Mr. Greville can be sometimes very severe, and it may be doubted whether he is right in estimating Kossuth as a "hypocritical, unscrupulous, mischievous adventurer." His opinion of Lord Normanby, that there never was an Ambassador so generally despised, is a hard one ; on the other hand, everybody who is old enough to remember the death of Sir Robert Peel, will agree with Mr. Greville that, while no man was more reviled in life, no man was ever so lamented and honoured at his death. Mr. Greville does not spare the faults of his most intimate associates ; but, with a few exceptions, his judgments seem to be as acute as they are honest. Mr. Greville calls his book dull, but none of his readers are likely to think he was correct in the opinion.

MISS FRAMPTON'S JOURNAL.

Another entertaining volume of gossip about men and affairs is *The Journal of Mary Frampton from the year 1779 until the year 1846*, edited, with notes, by her niece, Harriot Georgiana Mundy (Sampson Low). Miss Frampton, who came of a good Dorchester family, died in that county in 1846, and her position has enabled her to relate a number of anecdotes relating to distinguished personages and significant events during a remarkable period of history. She came into the world with the American War of Independence, she died in the year when the Corn Laws were repealed. She saw not a little of Court life under George III. and his successor, and her correspondents seem to have brought her into contact indirectly with the events and people associated with the early years of Queen Victoria. The charm of the "Journal" is to be found in its details, but it may be possible to convey such a notion of its contents and of the letters that help to carry on the story as will suffice to allure our readers to the book itself. In her youth, Miss Frampton remembers breakfasting with the famous Mrs. Montagu, whom Dr. Johnson praised for her good sense and constant stream of conversation, and she relates that one of her rooms was entirely hung with peacocks'

feathers. Good taste was not remarkable in those days. Every lady wore powder and pomatum, and a pyramid of hair and feathers. "Twenty-four large pins were by no means an unusual number to go to bed with on your head," and many a poor girl injured her health by trying to rival the Duchess of Rutland, whose waist was said to be the size of an orange and a half. Mary Frampton's father had a fortune of £4000 a year and a capital house, but the family lived entirely in one of the worst rooms in it, and had neither silver forks, footstools, nor rugs. This was not from motives of economy, for on the marriage of a sister between £300 and £400 were expended on the wedding clothes. "It was the old-fashioned custom to keep the new married pair to dinner, and not dismiss them till evening." Like Fanny Burney, Miss Frampton was present at the trial of Warren Hastings, and, like her, has some characteristic anecdotes to tell of George III., who, when at Weymouth, was a near neighbour, and on one occasion visited her mother unexpectedly, with the Queen, the Princesses, and their suite. They stayed two hours, not without some anxiety to the mistress of the house, and lunched on mutton chops and cold partridges. It sounds strange to read how, when the girl of thirteen was at a ball at Weymouth, her mother advised her to stand up, that the King might see she had no partner. The King accordingly came up to her, and, fetching a boy-partner, desired that they should dance together all night. The "dear good King" was always kind to children, and at a juvenile ball "stood the whole evening and carried about the little children and danced with them." He could pay fine compliments, too ; and when a lady objected to take the post of sub-governess to the Princess Charlotte because she lacked accomplishments, "Madam," said the King, "I hope we can afford to purchase accomplishments, but we cannot buy principles." Taking a leap to the year 1814, we catch something of the enthusiasm roused by the presence of the Allied Sovereigns in London. From the most distant parts of England people flocked up to gain a glimpse of the great personages. "Nothing can be more entertaining than London," we read, "as everybody seems wild." There was the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Princes of Prussia, and as for Blücher and Platoff, the people "appeared ready to eat them up." "I wish," says Mary Frampton's brother, "they would all go about ticketed, it would save a great deal of trouble in finding out their names." Napoleon at Elba, Napoleon at Waterloo, the reception of Wellington in London, and the anecdotes told of Emperor and Duke, show how public affairs at that eventful juncture occupied the mind of the country. Not a little fresh matter will be found here on such subjects, which, though slight in texture, is by no means wanting in interest. Perhaps, however, the chief charm of the book is to be found in incidental remarks and details, which, if slight, are none the less amusing. It would be easy to fill a column or two with lively gossip, but it will suffice to recommend a book like this without quoting largely from it.

The practised writer of novels, able to make quite an ample work of art out of somewhat scanty material, is revealed time after time in *A Second Life* : by Mrs. Alexander (Richard Bentley and Son), in which a story, which has really but two important incidents to rest upon, is sustained with scarcely any diminution of interest through the three volumes of orthodoxy. The important incidents are a conventional marriage and a very unconventional separation. A young lady, who has been accustomed to all the comforts, ease, and luxury that wealth can bring ; who has always moved in almost the very best society, to which she has done grace by her presence ; who possesses many and great external charms, which her still more excellent moral qualities (with one exception) serve rather to enhance than to eclipse, suddenly loses her father, finds that his affairs were in a desperate condition, and that she and her sweet, gentle, domestic, self-sacrificing, uncomplaining mother have absolutely no means, or very little, of subsistence. Now is the time to note the exception that has been taken to the perfect excellence of her moral character. The imperfection is common to almost the whole social community, save a few angelic beings, who nearly always come to grief in a cold and calculating world ; it is an imperfection for which the education of the gentle mother and the charming daughter—and, indeed, of all our mothers and daughters who receive an ordinary education—may be held responsible ; and it consists in holding religiously to the belief, not expressed but tacitly understood, that marriage should or may be regarded by impecunious young women as a means chiefly of maintenance for self and mother. So our pearl of young ladies, listening to the importunities of an elderly but rich curmudgeon, whom she does not quite loathe and to whom she feels more than a little grateful, consents at last to marry him, by way of obtaining a superior sort of "outdoor relief" for self and mother, and discovers—when it is too late—that she has married a money-grubbing tyrant, a cruel slave-driver. The exquisite torture he manages to inflict, without any overt action to bring him within reach of the law, upon such a wife as even the best of husbands would scarcely have deserved, and upon such a mother-in-law as might put the world to shame for all the calumnies that have been spoken and written concerning that relationship, is of a petty provoking kind which scarcely anybody but a woman can be thought capable of conceiving, and is described with a minuteness of detail and a perfect appreciation which only a woman perhaps could have sufficient patience to exhibit. There, of course, arrives a crisis, when the captive wife can bear her chain and daily torments no longer, and, knowing that she has not a ghost of a chance should she appeal to the law, determines to effect a separation in her own way. She disappears in a highly original, if highly improbable, fashion, leaves not a trace of herself behind, and thus commences her "second life." This is the second of the two main incidents ; and henceforth, it is scarcely necessary to say, the crucial question is how she shall obtain a livelihood, and how she shall escape recognition, if her fate should ever throw her into the society of people who may have known her family and herself in better days. At this period, she is engaged as amanuensis by a blind lady—an imperious aristocratic old woman, whose character is most interestingly and skilfully drawn, to whom, many readers will think, she would have been quite safe in "making a clean breast of it," and to whom she behaves rather badly in taking advantage of her blindness to hide from her temporarily an extremely disagreeable affair which must eventually be divulged, and produce an access of fury all the more violent because of the delay, and because the blow is thus made to descend without the slightest preparation, and when, for once, it certainly is "too late to mend." With equal skill, too, the other characters are described ; and they are many, various, all possessed of some interesting feature or features.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week at the Mansion House, where a large company assembled to witness the distribution of prizes annually awarded by the Worshipful Company of Turners. The prizes were distributed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship was accompanied by the Countess of Iddesleigh.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL AT BOMBAY.

The Mohammedan religious festival of the Mohurram, which falls in October, is celebrated at Bombay, among those of the Shiah sect, which prevails also in Persia, with an elaborate display of their grief for the martyrdom of Hussein, the grandson of Mohammed, son of Fatima, the Prophet's daughter, by her marriage with Ali. The great majority of the Mohammedan world, the Sunnites, holding the legitimate succession of the Caliphs as a doctrine of orthodoxy, look on Hussein as a rebel who was killed in battle, and deride his claim to reverence. Hence, in a city like Bombay, where there are thirty thousand Shiahs opposed to nearly a hundred and thirty thousand Sunnites among the Moslem part of the population, the Mohurram gives occasion to a remarkable conflict of sectarian demonstrations. The profuse exhibition of signs of devout mourning, on the one side, is encountered on the other by violent and reckless buffoonery.

The same night, the eve of the festival's close, sees the Shiahs in their mosques, beating their breasts in agonies of woe, until the blood streams down, until sturdy men faint with exhaustion as the frenzy leaves them; while their rivals crowd the streets with processions, in which dancing girls, native musicians, and torchbearers indulge in the maddest antics that ever figured in a carnival. Nor is the contrast less amazing on the following day, when passionate grief, in comparative privacy, is once more opposed to the ribaldry of a rabble to whom the streets are given over, mixed with thousands of Hindoos, who join their ranks for this day only.

A Bombay correspondent, Mr. Frank White, gives us the following account of the proceedings as he witnessed them in a former year:—"Early in the morning there was the Shiah dramatic representation of the story of Hussein, which may be called a Moslem 'Passion-Play.' The principal scene alone is selected for production at Bombay, and occupies only a couple of hours. It is played under the patronage of and at the Jamalkhana of his Highness Aga Khan, the head of the Moguls of the city. The audience numbers about a thousand, mainly composed of Aga Khan's followers, many of his fellow-countrymen from Persia, who find with him a refuge in their exile. Beneath the verandah of the house are the seats reserved for Europeans; overhead are the Mussulman women, screened by lattices, through which their brilliant coloured garments occasionally gleam; and the remainder of the audience are partly seated on chairs and partly on the ground. The large rectangular compound is crowded, except a little square in the centre, reserved for actors. Although the sun is not high when the play is ended, the whole garden is covered with a great awning suspended fifty feet above. Stage, scenery, and all the accessories are comprised in three small wooden platforms and a heap of dust. Hussein, the chief actor in the brief drama, occupies an arm-chair on the first platform; the second serves as a seat for his sisters and his children; and the third, no larger than a hospital pallet, is used as a couch by his brother, who appears sick or wounded. With equal disregard for the theatrical proprieties, Hussein, though he wears a green turban, to indicate his descent from the Prophet, has a pair of English shoes on his feet. He reads or recites his part from a paper, and requires a pair of spectacles to decipher the fine Persian character in which the speeches were written. The representative of the Imam's sister, being of course a man, hides his sex by means of a long green robe and close veil; but neither Fatima nor her maidens can easily dissemble their masculine gait and speech.

"Scarcely had Hussein taken his seat when a Syrian officer, wearing a silver skull helmet, and a red and blue uniform, the trousers tucked into a pair of Wellington boots, makes his entry and demands the Imam's surrender. His demand being scornfully refused, the officer squats down without demur among the surrounding spectators; and his soldiers, variously attired in red, blue, or yellow robes, follow his example. Another officer appears, and challenges Hussein to single combat. Then commences the pleading of his family, headed by his sister, Fatima, who implores him not to venture where she prophesies his death will be certain. As their voices are raised higher and higher, the women and children watching the play from the verandah begin to sob aloud; and when Hussein avows his intention of accepting the challenge, and firmly bids his sister a mournful farewell, the men around join in the wailings. A series of deeply touching partings with the several members of his family is next commenced. When Hussein's daughter throws herself again and again before him, and the shrill boyish voice of the young actor rises and falls in lamentation, the emotion displayed by the pair becomes painful to witness. There is a general burst of crying through all the crowd—men, women, and children swaying their bodies to and fro, or bowing their heads to the ground, and giving relief to their feelings in prolonged and convulsive sobbings.

"Throwing off his outer robe, Hussein puts on a white cloth, rent in two by his sister, as significant of his fate. A fine white Arab, richly caparisoned in gold, is led in; and Hussein twice mounts his steed, only to descend and mingle his tears with those he is leaving behind. Taking each a handful of dust from the small heap provided by the stage-manager, they sprinkle their heads with it; even the little children observing this token of mourning. For the third time Hussein remounts, but once more looking back at his prostrate family, he throws himself among them with startling suddenness, embraces them all again, and finally covers their bowed heads with his cloak, so that they shall not see him ride to his doom. But as he starts, his youngest child is handed to him, and he kisses and fondles the infant, until the tiny actor adds his screams to the general outcry, and is then handed back.

"The Chief of the Djins or supernatural agents now appears and proffers his aid to Hussein—a strange figure in a host of singular characters. A white muslin veil hides from the spectators the glorious effulgence of the Djin's countenance, but his roughly twisted turban is of a dazzling colour, and his gown is of another glaring tint. The sword he proffers is declined, and the Djin retires after a long recitative. Hussein's horse is led once or twice around the stage and then the Imam disappears, to be treacherously murdered out of sight by the Syrian soldiery, who brandish their swords and fit the arrows to their bows as they follow him out.

"A few minutes later, the bier supposed to contain Hussein's body is brought in; at its front sits the martyr's son, his head covered with dirt and with the bloody grass that his little hands pluck from the ground beneath his father's corpse. To add to the horror of the spectacle, a couple of doves are attached to the bier, their white feathers also tinged as if with blood. Hussein's steed, draped in black, and several other horses follow, the latter bearing his other children, also besprinkled with blood, and the procession is closed with banners. As it passes round, the assembled company strip themselves to the waist, and darting to the front, beat their breasts with furious strokes, moving forward and maintaining a continuous shout of 'Wah Hussein, Hussein Shah!' so strange and piercing as to linger for days in the memory. The drama is at an end, but this display of

frenzied grief is maintained for another hour, and this concludes the Shiahs' time of mourning for another year.

"As the afternoon draws on, the Sunnites turn out in full force to bring their Mohurram to a conclusion in different fashion. The 'taboots,' subscribed for by different communities in the town, are moved towards the Assembly Ground, whence all start in procession towards the sea. The 'taboot' is a model of Hussein's tomb at Kerbela, that holy place of pilgrimage where the martyr breathed his last groan. One hundred and sixty-five taboots were this year licensed by the police. Some of them are elegant structures covered with tinsel, and making a brave show when their lofty domes, pinnacles, and minarets are seen by torchlight in the midnight processions, or when the sunshine makes them glisten until they assume the appearance of solid silver, with doors or windows of the finest filigree work. There were also licensed nearly four hundred 'punjahs' borne on high as sacred emblems, every taboot and punjah being accompanied by a crowd, and escorted by police of the districts from which they came."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

E L G.—Your No. 1 is the correct solution, but you have overlooked the true defence to the line of play suggested in No. 2. After the moves 1. Q to Kt 2nd (ch), K to B 4th; 2. Q to K 2nd, if Black play 2. P to K 4th, there is no mate on the third move. T U (Upper Edmonton).—We have handed your cheque to the publisher, to whom it should have been sent in the first instance.

J M (Ferrol).—Your problem embodies a neat sacrifice of the Queen, but it is too simple in construction for publication.

H J E (Russell-square).—We do not examine problems contributed unless they are accompanied by the author's solutions.

THE QUAKER AND THE SHAKER (Lynn).—The move, if completed by the removal of the player's hand from the piece, must stand. The utterance of the word "check" has nothing to do with the matter.

J S (Belford).—"Cook's Synopsis of the Chess Openings" is published by W. W. Morgan, Caledonian-road, from whom you can also obtain the Supplement to the same work.

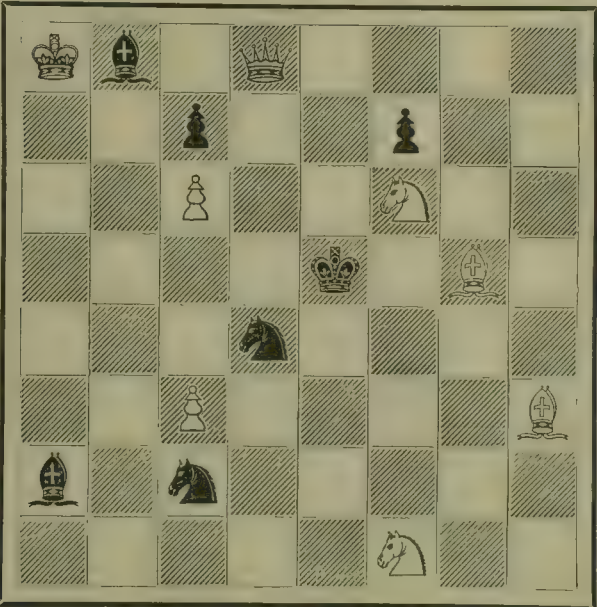
C G (Ipswich).—Thanks for the problem and the report.

W B (Stratford).—The last is neat and good. If found correct, it shall appear next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2168 received from J H Tamisier, Richard Thomas, E J Posno, F F Pott, B H C (Salisbury), H Robinson, Manuel Somosa (Ferrol), H J Grant, Joachim Montegut (Mahon), W Lindesay, and Submarine (Dover); of No. 2169 from T Sinclair, Clement Fawcett, E J Posno, F F Pott, J H Tamisier, E L G, Submarine (Dover), Columbus, Joseph Seife, and Rev. W Amerson (Old Romney).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2170 received from F F (Brussels), J Alois Schmuecke, E J Winter Wood, L L Greenaway, E Elsbury, S Ballou, H Lucas, G W Law, A C Hunt, John Hodgson (Maidstone), Oliver Booth (Luton), L Desanges, W Vernon Arnold, F Marshall, T Sinclair, C Darragh, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Reeve, W Wyman, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben Nevis, E Casella (Paris), H Virell, W Hillier, R Tweedell, C S Cox, C Oswald, A W Scrutton, Jupiter Junior, H Lucas, Otto Fulder (Chent), Nerina, Joseph Ainsworth, Clement Fawcett, F F Pott, Emmo (Darlington), J Blaikie, B H C (Salisbury), W E Stephenson, Shadforth, Rev. Winfield Cooper, C T Salisbury, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), E L G, W Mullendorf (Luxemburg), C E P, D A D Monte (M.D.), E J H, W Suley, H J Grant, Submarine (Dover), E Loudon, Clara S Gibson, Joseph Sella, Casino National, T G D C, Colmanbus, Edward Bidpath, J C B, George Gouge, S Bullen, R I, Southwell, W P Welch, W R Bailem, G Allen (Gravesend), Julia Short, A R Street, W B Smith, J K (South Hampstead), W Biddle, H J Eder, Edward James Gibbs Junior, J R Gibbs, C J Eder, Robert Bygott Junior, W H D Henvey, Frank A Hopkinson (Huddersfield), S Bunce, Thomas Chown, Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), R W Spencer, T G (Ware), R H Brooks, A J Spiers, Dabbshell, H T H, Hereward, Richard Thomas, and Hermit.

PROBLEM No. 2172.
By FRED. THOMPSON (Derby).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An off-hand skirmish between two metropolitan amateurs, Messrs. MACDONNELL and MORTIMER.
(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. MacDonnell).	BLACK (Mr. Mortimer).	WHITE (Mr. MacDonnell).	BLACK (Mr. Mortimer).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B takes P	K to B sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Castles (Q R)	Kt to R 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 2nd
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. K R to K B sq	R to K B sq
5. Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt	17. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
6. Q takes P	P to Q 4th	18. P takes K P	Q to Q B 2nd
7. B takes P	P to Q B 3rd	19. B takes Kt	R takes B
8. B to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
9. B takes B	P takes B		
10. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
11. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
11. Q to B 3rd is the usual, and we are inclined to think, the better move.			
12. Q to K 5th	Q to K 2nd		

A neat problem by C. W., of Copenhagen, from the *Nationaltidende*:—
White: K at K R 5th, R at K Kt 3rd, B's at Q B 5th and K R 2nd, Kt at K 5th, Pawns at Q 3rd and K Kt 4th. (Seven pieces.)
Black: K at K Kt 5th, Pawn at K Kt 3rd. (Two pieces.)
White to play, and mate in two moves.
The Ipswich Chess Club opens with every prospect of a busy season. At a meeting of the members held last week it was resolved to send a challenge to Cambridge, and matches by correspondence are being arranged with Oxford University, Bradford, and Bristol.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
Twelve months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.
Six months, 14s. Christmas Half-Year, 15s. 3d.
Three months, 7s. Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.
Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.
ABROAD.
The yearly subscription abroad, including the Christmas Number, is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—
To Abyssinia, Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, the Transvaal, and Zanzibar, 41s. (thin paper, 34s.).
To Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave), 45s. (on thin paper, 36s. 4d.).
Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings on the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.
Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to INGRAM BROTHERS, of 193, Strand, London.

A SERVIAN SMITHY.

The ordinary scene of rustic industry in Servia, delineated by our Artist, requires no particular comment. Both horses and bullocks are employed in drawing the waggons and ploughs of that country, where agriculture is still in a backward condition, though much of the soil is very fertile, and the climate is as favourable as anywhere in Europe. Large quantities of grain, maize, prunes, and other fruit, are yearly exported; but the chief wealth of the country is in live stock, especially swine, feeding on the acorns in the extensive forests. There are 1,750,000 labouring peasantry, most of whom occupy small farms of ten or twelve acres. Nine tenths of the trade is with the Austro-Hungarian Empire; and this connection has been greatly increased by the construction of the railway from Belgrade to Nish, which will soon be continued through Vranja to join the Macedonian line to the seaport of Salonica. It is likely that this line will become one of the most important, as it is the most direct, of commercial routes from Central Europe to the Levant, and that future travellers to Egypt and India will often embark at Salonica. The natural wealth of Servia is very considerable; it is rich in minerals, coal, iron, lead, copper, and zinc, but little has yet been done in mining; and its forests are valuable. The population, except some Jews, who are the traders and shopkeepers of this country, and a large number of gipsies, are of the Slav race, of a distinct and ancient nationality, and of the Greek Orthodox Church, but independent of the Patriarch at Constantinople. The Principality of Servia, which gained its virtual independence by a long and obstinate revolt against the Sultan, concluded in 1829, was finally raised to an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, on July 13, 1878, Servia having taken the lead in the war against Turkey before the Russian Empire declared war and moved on the Danube. The King, Milan I., who is thirty-one years of age, is the fourth of a dynasty of native Servian Princes founded by Obrenovich, the leader of the national revolt in the early part of this century. He is, at least in form, a Constitutional monarch, with a Ministry responsible to the Skupchina, or National Assembly, which is elected triennially, but the fourth part of its members are nominated by the King. Servia has an annual revenue of about £1,400,000, and a national debt of six millions sterling; its military establishment was lately described.

TWO NOVELS.

A perilous venture has been tried in *Zig-Zag*: by Gertrude M. Ireland-Blackburne (London Literary Society), which is deliberately described on the titlepage as a "quiet story," and the hazardous scheme whereof is explained in the preface. "It was a fancy of the writer's," we read, to "see whether anything could be done by drawing every-day characters in every-day life without any attempt at introducing the atmosphere of glamour and sensation which belong to those whom children call 'people in books.'" How dangerous the experiment was the writer discovered apparently before the task was completed; and it is to be feared that many a reader, looking upon stories as a means of amusement and not as essays offered for examination and approval or disapproval, will make a similar discovery; for though there is but one volume, it is as full of print as an egg of meat, and has nearly five hundred pages withal, whilst of anything beyond the commonplace there is barely enough to fill a nutshell. To watch the development of various characters is undoubtedly interesting, when those characters have an interest and attraction of their own, but even then the characters should be made to develop themselves: in the case under consideration the personality of the writer is so prominently obtruded that what should have been a story becomes rather a lecture with illustrative examples passed in review. Nevertheless, the writer evidently had a good idea, though it be but feebly grasped, and has plainly talent enough to have carried out the idea with still more notable success, had the grasp been firmer. Sometimes the writer, though possessed of great talent, and though apparently well read, seems to have misapprehended certain familiar sayings, or to have got them jumbled together in some inexplicable fashion; for instance (p. 83), it is written of a wicked captain that "like hypocrisy, of which he was with woman a living embodiment—he 'paid tribute to virtue.'" Surely this is a travesty of a very different and far more intelligible saying to the effect that "hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue." In applying the term "commonplace" to the story, the writer's own language has been used; for, though the "business" is on the whole "commonplace," the characters certainly are not, save in one or two instances; the scenes are in some cases of anything but a commonplace kind; and the scene, at the end, when the old minister refuses to accept what has been preserved to him at so heavy a cost, is splendid. In fact, if the writer had stuck to the good old plan of story-telling, without any attempt to sketch too many characters, and to exhibit their development too minutely, and had invested the chief of them with rather more heroic proportions, setting them in a more romantic, even a more sensational atmosphere, it may be safely affirmed that a remarkable work of extraordinary interest might have taken the place of what still remains full of merit but deficient in continuous attraction. Florence, the ugly poetess, is herself a study sufficient to redeem the book from the reproach of being "commonplace"; and Tom Melrose, Helen Wolverton, and Eveline Molyneux are admirable portraits.

The power of the late Hugh Conway as a novelist lay chiefly in the conception and development of a wholly unexpected plot. His characters are mere puppets, his scenes are invariably striking and effective. This, at least, is the judgment most readers are likely to pass upon *Slings and Arrows* (Arrow-smith), which forms Arrow-smith's Christmas Annual for 1885. The tale is short, for it extends only to 200 pages of large type, and it is one the interest of which steadily grows until the dénouement, that was, we confess, unanticipated by us, but, when known, explains quite reasonably the extraordinary conduct of the heroine. Viola Lorraine is a bride, and, apparently, as happy as a girl in that situation can be. She is about to travel on the Continent with her husband; but, before starting, calls on her solicitor, in order to meet her guardian, Eustace Grant, who, without confessing it, had been her lover. When Julian Lorraine, an hour later, goes to the lawyer's office to meet his wife, she is nowhere to be found, and Grant has also vanished. The situation is a strange one, which gives ample scope for Mr. Conway's peculiar art, for it soon becomes evident that the reason of Viola's sudden flight that would naturally suggest itself is not the true reason. To say more would be to lessen the curiosity and pleasure of the reader. The tale has no situation so forcible as that which made "Called Back" so popular, but there is excitement enough to satisfy the lover of sensation, and skill enough to please the most exacting of literary critics.

The Hon. T. Upington, the Premier and Attorney-General of Cape Colony, left London last week for Dartmouth on his return to South Africa.



1. The Bhenzi Bazaar before the procession.

2. The Kaji Mahola Taboot in the Null Bazaar Road.

3. Scene in the Passion-Play: Hussein taking farewell of his family.

4. The Kasir Mahola Taboot.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY: A MOSLEM PASSION-PLAY.



SHOEING OXEN AND HORSES AT A SERVIAN SMITHY.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1880), with a codicil (dated Jan. 16, 1885), of the Right Hon. John Edward Leveson, Viscount St. Vincent, late of Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, a Captain in the 16th Lancers, who died on Jan. 22 last, at Abou Klea, in the Soudan, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. William Monk Jervis, the uncle, and John Liell Franklin, the brother-in-law, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £11,000. By the will testator leaves all the estates he can dispose of to his brother, the Hon. St. Leger Jervis. The codicil was made by the deceased after he was wounded; it is written on one of the pages of his pocket Army Book, following some notes as to camels, sketches, and other military memos.; and the book is filed in the principal registry of the Probate Court. The codicil is in pencil, in the form of a letter, but not witnessed. Being, however, written by the deceased himself, he being at the time engaged in actual military service in the face of the enemy, and intended by him to operate should he die, it has full and binding effect in law. It is as follows:—"Dear Mama,—In the event of my dying under the operation about to be performed, I should like Pts. Teaffey, Hosmer, and Knight to have an annuity of £15 each. I should like a tablet put in Norton Church, with a small description, from 'Army List' or elsewhere, of my military life.—Your affte. son, ST. VINCENT.—To Lady St. Vincent."

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Ayrshire, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Dec. 10, 1884) of Mr. James Arthur, of Barshaw, in the county of Renfrew and of Carlung, in the county of Ayr, merchant, in Glasgow, who died on June 17 last, granted to Mrs. Jane Glen, or Arthur, the widow, Matthew Arthur, Thomas Glen Arthur, James Arthur, and Andrew Arthur, the sons, and John Fraser Orr, the executors nominate, was sealed in London, on the 22nd ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £1,049,000.

The will (dated March 8, 1877) of Mr. John Shorter, formerly of No. 47, Basinghall-street, but late of Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, merchant, and of Oakfield, Forest-hill, who died on Sept. 6 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Sebastian Edward Shorter and Sydney Shorter, the sons, and Wickham Noakes, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £104,000. The testator bequeaths all his plate, furniture, china, jewellery, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and £200 to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Mary Shorter; £6500, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Kate Frances Noakes; and £8000, upon trust, for each of his daughters Caroline Mary and Madelaine

Constance. A sufficient sum is to be set aside in Consols and Reduced Stock to produce £1000 per annum, which he gives to his wife for life; at her death the said sums of stock are to be equally divided between all his children. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his three sons, Sebastian Edward, Sydney, and John Perceval; but certain advancements made to them are to be brought into hotchpot.

The will (dated March 1, 1883) of Mr. John Savery Brooking, J.P., D.L., late of No. 3, Hyde Park-square, who died on Sept. 13 last, at West Malvern, was proved on the 20th ult. by Miss Harriet Elizabeth Brooking, the daughter, and William Gribble, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £46,000. The testator bequeaths various sums of Railway Stock, amounting to over £10,000, upon trust, for his daughter Emily Agnes; and £200 each to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Constance Brooking, and to his executor, Mr. Gribble. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gives to his daughter Harriet Elizabeth.

The will (dated July 22, 1885) of Mr. William Crossman, late of No. 16, Theobalds-road, Gray's Inn, and of No. 37, Camden-square, who died on Aug. 22 last, at sea, was proved on the 24th ult. by Alexander Crossman, the son, Alexander Crossman, the cousin, and Charles Graham, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator gives all his jewellery, wines, plate, pictures, furniture, and household effects, and £500, to his wife, Mrs. Mary Crossman; £10,000 each to his two daughters, Sarah Marshall and Eleanor Gibson; his yacht, called the Kala Fish, and certain real estate, to his said son, and he transfers to him some shares in his partnership business; £1000 to his brother Matthew Gibson; and legacies to executors. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his said two daughters.

The will, with two codicils, of Mrs. Vierou Agelasto, formerly of Constantinople, but late of No. 18, Hyde Park-square, who died on Sept. 17 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Stephen Augustus Ralli and Alexander Anthony Vlasto, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £32,000. The testatrix leaves her house and garden at San Stefano, Constantinople, to Mrs. Despina Agelasto, the widow of her late son Augustus; and her house in the Rue Alleen, Constantinople, to her son Stefano. One moiety of the residue of her real and personal estate she gives to the said Mrs. Despina Agelasto, but some sums advanced to her late son are to be taken into account. As to the other moiety of the residue, a legacy of £5000 thereout is to be held, upon trust, for her grand-daughter Julia Agelasto; the sums settled by her on two other grand-daughters are also to be paid thereout; and the remainder of this moiety is to be held, upon trust, for her

son Stefano, for life, and then for his two sons, Cosi and Alexander.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1885) of Mr. John Muirhead, telegraph engineer, formerly in connection with the Electric Telegraph Company, and afterwards of the Post Office, late of Oakwood, Farquhar-road, Upper Norwood, who died on Sept. 17 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Francis Lander Muirhead and Henry James Muirhead, the sons, and Francis William Lewis Farrar, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £23,000. The testator gives the money secured by the policies of insurance on his life to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Muirhead; and there are one or two other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life; and at her death he gives one fourth to his son John, subject to the payment thereout of £100 to each of his said son's children; and one fourth each to his sons Alexander, Francis Lander, and Henry James.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1882), with a codicil (dated Sept. 4, 1885), of Mrs. Ann Catherine Joynson, late of The Rookery, St. Mary Cray, Kent, who died on Sept. 5 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Mrs. Ann Catherine Collins, the daughter, William Beardsworth Fox, Hugh Spencer Hughes, and Edmund Hamborough Joynson, the grandson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £18,000. The testatrix leaves Effingham Lodge, St. Mary Cray, to her daughter Lydia; and a few other legacies. As to the residue of her real and personal estate, she gives one moiety to her daughter Mrs. Collins; and the other moiety to her grandson, Edmund Hamborough Joynson.

A new townhall and a free library, which have been erected at the cost of about £30,000, were opened last week, at Tunstall. Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Smith-Child, Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., and Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., took part in the ceremony.

The Court of Common Council have adopted a report from the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee recommending that the offer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of land at Highgate and Kilburn for dedication to the public use, be accepted.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week agreed, by a large majority, to the report of a committee stating that, owing to the heavy price (£350,000) demanded, they could not comply with the request to acquire land for the enlargement of Hampstead-heath.—A motion submitted to the Board in favour of promoting a Parliamentary bill for the purpose of obtaining power to construct a tunnel under the Thames at Shadwell was lost by eighteen votes to eleven.

GILLOW'S FURNITURE.

GILLOW and CO., 406, Oxford-street,
DECORATORS and CABINET-MAKERS
to the QUEEN.

MESSRS. GILLOW and CO. are the
largest Manufacturers of Furniture in the Kingdom.

MESSRS. GILLOW and CO. have largely
increased their Show-Rooms. They have a most extensive
collection of the highest class of Furniture, designed and manu-
factured by themselves with the greatest care, at very moderate
prices.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—From the simplest
in design and construction to the finest specimens of the
cabinet-maker's art.

MANUFACTORIES: LONDON and
LANCASTER.



ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known
for eighty-five years as the best and safest preserver and
beautifier of the hair, and has a most delicate and fragrant
bouquet. It contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can
also be had in a golden colour, for fair and golden-haired people
and children. Avoid spurious imitations, and also cheap hair
oils, which are mostly composed of cheap and rancid oil, and
produce eruptions on the scalp; and buy only ROWLANDS'
MACASSAR OIL, of 20, Hatton-garden, London. Sizes, 3s. 6d.,
7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM
Cured by the use of
DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and PILLS.
Approved of by Dr. Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist
of the Academie de Medicine of Paris.
The Liquor to be used in acute state of gout or
rheumatism; the Pills in chronic state.
Wholesale: COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.



For Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humours, for
allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing
the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust,
Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood
diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, exter-
nally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new
Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.
Sold by all Chemists, or post-free of Francis Newbery
and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, Newgate-street,
London, E.C. Price, CUTICURA, 2s. 3d.; RESOL-
VENT, 4s. 6d.; SOAP, 1s. Prepared by the POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts,
U.S.A.
Write F. Newbery and Sons for "How to Cure Skin
Diseases."



THE
"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

"The favourite and most fashionable
material of the day."

THE WEAR OF EVERY YARD is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and
every yard of the genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

Patterns and Prices post-free from nearly all Drapers throughout the world.

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without
discovering that these are other than the Genoa Velvets they so closely
resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast-woven
pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would
ruin Real Velvets at four times the price. For costumes and trimmings
it is unequalled, and, in fact, for all purposes in which silk velvet may be
used, we specially recommend the LOUIS VELVETEEN.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME OF
"LOUIS."



FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.



PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236 to 262, Regent-street, London.

ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM
Mourning Goods will be forwarded to any part of England on appro-
bation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker
(if desired), without any extra charge whatever. Address—PETER
ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest
Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon advantageous
terms, to Families. Good-fitting Dressmakers are sent to all parts of
England with a full assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately
on receipt of letter or telegram.—Regent-street, Nos. 236 to 262.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESSMAKING at
very moderate charges.

PLUSHES, SILKS, VELVETS, an immense
Stock of New Goods, the latest productions, for Mantles and Dresses.
Patterns Free.

OUR SPECIAL "Good Wearing" MAKES OF
BLACK SILKS. A fresh delivery from "Como," 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d.,
5s. 9d., to 10s. 6d. Patterns Free.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES. A superior
and superb variety, all very moderate in price, varying from 1 to
10 guineas.

MANTLES, CLOAKS, JACKETS, a very superb
collection just from Paris. Inspection invited.

NEW BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES. A
beautiful variety of New Designs, from 1½ to 6 guineas.

SILK COSTUMES from PARIS just received. A
large and elegant variety, handsomely ornamented and arranged,
from 6 to 20 guineas.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MILLINERY, entirely
New and Novel.

PETER ROBINSON.—THE COURT and
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236 to 262, Regent-st., W.

PETER ROBINSON, { MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1884, has been awarded for

Benger's Self-Digestive Food

For INFANTS, CHILDREN, and INVALIDS.

A Delicious and Highly Nutritive FOOD, distinguished from all others by the ease with which
it can be digested and absorbed.

The London Medical Record says:—"Undoubtedly a great advance on any previous attempt in this direction. We have given it in
very many cases with the most marked benefit.—It is invaluable."

Reports by the "Lancet" and other leading Medical Journals accompany each Tin.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold by Chemists, &c., in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., or may be had direct from the Manufacturers
MOTTERHEAD and CO. (S. PAINE and F. B. BENGER), MANCHESTER.

E P P S'S

(GRATEFUL-COMFORTING)

C O C C O A.

IRISH

CAMBRIC
POCKET

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Children's ..	per doz.	1s. 5d.
Ladies' ..		2s. 6d.
Gents' ..		3s. 8d.
Ladies', Hemstitched ..		3s. 11d.
Gents' ..		6s. 9d.

All "pure flax."
"The Cambrics of Robinson and
Cleaver have a world-wide fame,"—
Queen.

ROBINSON and CLEAVER,
BELFAST.

By appointments to the Queen and
Crown Princess of Germany.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE

MME. WORTH,

ARTISTE EN CORSETS.

"WHEN NATURE FAILS, THEN ART STEPS IN."

Ladies in town and country are
respectfully invited to call or send
for MADAME WORTH'S descrip-
tive Circular.

Each figure is specially attended
to, and every Corset made from
measurements, from 2½ guineas.

"Madame Worth is without
doubt the 'Première Corsetière' of
the present time, either in England
or abroad, and her success is un-
equalled."—Vide Press.

MADAME WORTH'S GUINEA
CORSET, in white, or 25s. in black,
of most respectable Outfitters and
Dressmakers. See the name
"WORTH" stamped on busk fasten-
ing and inside Corset.

Corsets adapted to every figure—Embonpoint, De-
formities, Curvature, Spinal Complaints, &c.

134, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.
(Adjoining the Grosvenor Gallery.)

STAMMERERS and STUTTERERS should
read a little Book, written by Mr. B. Beasley, who CURED
HIMSELF after suffering for more than thirty years.—Green
Bank House, Hall Green, near Birmingham. Free for 13 stamps.

DRESS FABRICS AT FIRST COST!

"DIRECT FROM THE LOOM TO THE CONSUMER."

THE BRADFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

On receipt of letter or post-card, send,
POST-FREE, Sample Patterns of their
NOVELTIES in DRESS FABRICS,
for the
AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS,
1885-6.

The selection includes the "SCARBORO" and
"WINDSOR" All-Wool Diagonal Stripes; the "RHAM-
POOR" Friesse Costume Cloth; the "BATTENBERG"
Fancy Knicker Canvas Cloth, pure Mohair looped Yarn; the
"VICTORIA," "PRINCESS," and "LORNE" Fancy Plush Stripes,
with Plains to match; the "ST. LEONARD'S" New Fancy Check
Tweed for Tailor-made Costumes; the New "CAIRO" All-Wool Foulie
Cloth in Art Shades; the New "BRANDON" Jersey Costume Cloth;
the "PRINCESS IDA" New Canvas Homespun Novelty Mixtures; the "WHIPPINGHAM"
All-Wool Fancy Canvas Cloth, Art Colourings; the "MIKADO" Check Canvas pure Mohair
looped Yarn, with Plains to match; and all the celebrated Standard Makes of Mixtures and All-
Wool Fabrics, from 3½d. to 4s. per yard.

ALL UNEQUALLED FOR PRICE AND QUALITY.
ANY LENGTH CUT AT MILL PRICES.

Thousands of all classes, from the Royal Family downwards, have proved that the BRADFORD
MANUFACTURING COMPANY is the best and cheapest place in the world to buy Dress Goods.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE KINGDOM.

The leading Dress Journals and Press generally speak highly of the advantages of dealing direct with the B. M. CO.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON ALL ORDERS OVER £1 IN VALUE.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The QUEEN says:—"This Company deserves to be extensively patronised, for they have fought bravely against the
almost universal prejudice that obtained a few years ago in favour of French goods. In dyeing, finishing, and make, they
have made wonderful progress, and the productions do great credit to the English woollen trade."—The Queen, Oct. 25, 1884.



REMEMBER THIS REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

MANIFESTO.—The BRADFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY having
won a world-wide reputation, many imitators of its system and style, without either
the means or ability to carry out what they advertise, often succeed in misleading the
public, to the latter's loss and annoyance. As an additional security to the public,
every article and length of material sent from the B. M. CO. will bear their well-
known Registered Trade-Mark, a "GIRL AT THE LOOM."

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS, WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
From Major J. M. Browne, Master of South Stafford-
shire Hounds

"Fosseway, Lichfield, Oct. 17, 1879.
"Sirs,—I find Elliman's Embrocation exceedingly
good for sprains and cuts in horses, and also for cuts in
hounds' feet. I shall strongly recommend it to all my
friends.—Yours faithfully,
J. M. Browne."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire,
December, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in the
stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable.
I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago
and rheumatism for the last two years, and have
suffered very little since using it.
"B. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire
Hunt."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
From Captain S. G. Butson, J.P., St. Brendon's,
Clonfert, Eyrecourt, County Galway.

"Dec. 16, 1884.
"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is in use in my
stables, and I find the results most satisfactory.
"S. G. BUTSON, J.P."
"Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds."

Of Chemists and Saddlers, in Bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.
Prepared by ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION
for Rheumatism.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION
for Lumbago.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION
for Stiffness after severe exercise.

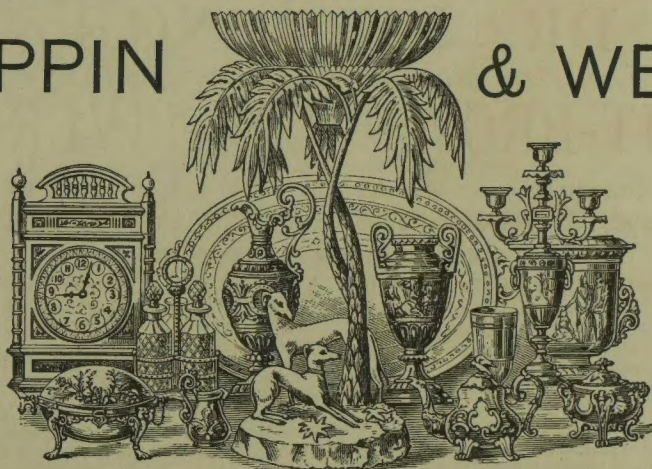
ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION
for Sprains.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION
Sold everywhere in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, NEW ZEALAND
EXHIBITION, 1882.

Prepared by ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.

MAPPIN & WEBB.

WHOLESALE
MANU-
FACTURERS.



SUPPLY
THE PUBLIC
DIRECT.

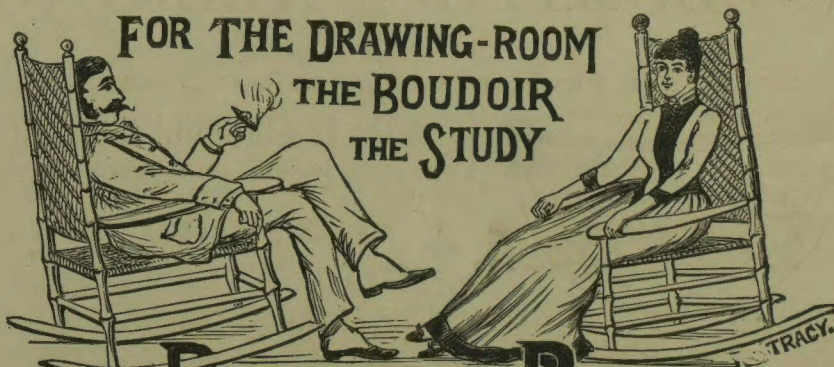
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

- No. 1. Sterling Silver, Electro-Silver, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c.
- No. 2. Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, &c.
- No. 3. Sporting Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.

POULTRY, CITY (MANSHION HOUSE BUILDINGS); and OXFORD-ST., W., LONDON.

MANUFACTORY, The Royal Cutlery and Plate Works, SHEFFIELD.

This advertisement will not appear again this year (1885). Only a few
Chairs remain unsold. A further supply will not arrive before April, 1886



FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM THE BOUDOIR THE STUDY THE BUNGALOW ROCKER.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR REST AND COMFORT.

RECOMMENDED BY SCORES OF GENTLEMEN. THE LADIES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEM.

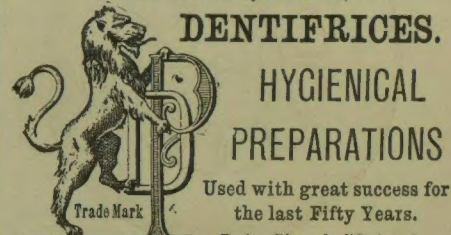
Graceful, Easy, Fashionable, and Inexpensive.

There was a time, not many years past, when the ideal and omnipresent chair of "every well-regulated family" was the soft, yielding,
upholstered seat, wherein the weary frame could sink, and rest as on a billowy cloud. But times have changed—grown wiser, of
course, perhaps stronger, and now the light bamboo-backed chair is the favourite. Truly, for emphatic utility and thorough satisfac-
tion the BUNGALOW ROCKER is the best. They are strong to wear, hard to break, and easy to dust and keep clean.
Comfort, convenience, and strength are the characteristics of these Chairs, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that they have
received strong expressions of approval from every purchaser. The price of the BUNGALOW ROCKER is 30s.; no charge is made
for packing.
RICHARDS, TERRY, and CO., 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

EAU DE SUEZ COMFORTABLE TEETH

CAUTION.—To guard against fraudulent imitations, see that each
Label bears the name of "WILCOX & CO., 239, Oxford-st., London."
There are THREE KINDS, distinguished from each other by a
YELLOW, GREEN, and RED SILK THREAD, attached to
stopper. EAU DE SUEZ (YELLOW) instantly removes the
most violent Toothache. EAU DE SUEZ (GREEN), used as
a daily mouth-wash, prevents for ever the return of pain, arrests
decay, and preserves the teeth sound and white. The RED
THREAD is used as the Green, but especially adapted for
children's use. SUEZ ORANGE TOOTH PASTE, for the
removal of tartar and whitening the teeth. Free by parcel post
from WILCOX and CO., 239, Oxford-st., London; and through any
Chemist. Yellow, 2s. 6d.; Green, 4s.; Red, 3s.; Paste, 4s. 6d.

DOCTEUR PIERRE'S
(Of the Paris Faculty of Medicine)



DENTIFRICES.

HYGIENICAL

PREPARATIONS

Used with great success for
the last Fifty Years.

Paris: Place de l'Opéra, 8.

London: 39, Old Bond-street, W. Sold Retail Everywhere.

RICHMOND CIGARETTE

Smokers who are
willing to pay a little
more for Cigarettes
than the ordinary
trade price will find
the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. They are made
from the brightest, most delicately flavored,
and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia,
and are absolutely without adulteration or
drugs.

STRAIGHT CUT No. 1.

We use the Genuine French Rice Paper
of our own direct importation, which is made especially
for us, water marked with the name of the brand—
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1—on each
Cigarette, without which none are genuine. IMITA-
TIONS of this brand have been put on Sale, and
Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the old
and original brand, and to observe that each package
or box of Rich-
mond Straight
Cut Cigarettes
bears the signa-
ture of

CIGARETTES

ALLEN & GINTER,
MANUFACTURERS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Sold by Dealers throughout the World.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

AT
CHAPMAN'S, 54, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

EARLY PURCHASERS GAIN THE BEST IMPRESSIONS.

No. 150.—Winter Views.
Half circled with winter berries and leaves. Size, 3½ by 5. The set of four, 6d.

No. 167.—Flowers and Views.
"Windsor Castle," "Balmoral," "Houses of Parliament," and "St. Paul's," with flower sprays at side. Size, 3½ by 4½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 216.—Angels Adoring.
After the originals by Guido, Murillo, &c., in the National Gallery. Size, 7 by 2. The set of four, 9d.

No. 230.—Heads of Children
Of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Size, 4½ by 4½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 247.—Our Home Pets.
Puppies and Kittens in baskets, with flowers. Size, 3½ by 4½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 348.—Floral Crosses.
Composed of violets, forget-me-nots, and snowdrops, with ivy entwined. Size, 4 by 5½. The set of four, satinette, 1s.

No. 358.—Fishy Adventures.
Clever and amusing pictures by Ernest Grisct. Size, 5½ by 4. The set of four, 1s.

No. 380.—White Flowers
On silver ground. Beautiful botanical studies. Size, 6 by 4. The set of four, 1s.

No. 424.—Good Luck.
Gilt horseshoe with flowers. Size, 5½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 476.—Foreign Views.
Lake Como from Bellagio, Lecco from the Villa Serbelloni. Size, 4 by 6. The set of two, 9d.

No. 497.—Roses
And Moss, Roses, Water Lilies, &c. Size, 6½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 498.—Owls.
The Night Watchman, The Honeymoon, &c. Size, 4½ by 6½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 2006.—Baskets of Kittens,
And hampers filled with flowers and pretty pussies. Size, 5½ by 4. The set of four, 9d.

No. 2008.—Winter in the Country.
Pretty Pictures with rustic cottages, &c. Silver edge. Size, 4½ by 7½. Two sorts, each, 7½d.

No. 2010.—Little Darkies
Depicted as angels on the wing, on pale blue background. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 2031.—Flowers by Moonlight,
And a Cross entwined with passion flowers, shown by a flash of lightning. Size 7½ by 4½. The set of two, 9d.

No. 2064.—Pretty Birds
On twigs and on the wing. Size, 6½ by 4½. The set of two, 9d.

No. 2111.—A Farmyard Romance;
Or, The Consequences of Curiosity. "An Open Question," "A Strange Apparition," "Thou comest in such a questionable shape," and "A Water Cure." Size, 2½ by 5. The set of four, 9d.

No. 2114.—Tiny Mites,
In old-fashioned attire, on dark blue background. Size, 3½ by 4½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 2640.—Flowers and Views,
With verses by Samuel K. Cowan, M.A. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 2678.—Flowers,
Arranged round open book. Illuminated verses by Frances Ridley Havergal. Size, 5½ by 4½. The set of three, 9d.

No. 2690.—White Flowers,
Christmas rose, marguerites, &c., with greetings, on a stamped-out gilt fan. Size, 4½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 3204a.—Scriptural Greetings,
Upon choice floral cards, with pale blue border. The set of four, 6d.

No. 3247.—Tally-Ho!
"Gone Away." Sketches of huntsmen in full chase. The set of three, 4½d.

No. 3248.—Old Ireland.
Humorous features of the Irish peasantry, with appropriate lettering. The set of six, 9d.

No. 3252.—Buttonhole Bouquets.
Carefully arranged flowers in bouquet form, seemingly displayed upon a pierced card, with mottoes. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4633.—Holly, Mistletoe, &c.,
With miniature winter views. Verses by Moore. Size, 5 by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4634.—Rustic Views,
By Albert Bowers. Primrose Farm, and other rustic cottages. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4635.—Rustic Cottages.
Vignetted landscapes of rustic scenes, by Albert Bowers. Size, 3½ by 4½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4636.—Field Flowers
Growing by the stream. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4637.—Half Wreaths
Of pretty flowers, with quotations from Byron. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4638.—Spring Flowers,
Polyanthus, daffodils, snowdrops, &c. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4640.—Flowers and Fans,
Geraniums, marguerites, &c. Size, 4½ by 5½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4641.—Landscapes.
Very beautiful pictures, delicately drawn. Size, 6 by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 4642.—Views
In circles, with rich foliage, and rustic bridge with stream, &c. Size, 6 by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 4245.—Moonlight Views,
Upright and oblong. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 6d.

No. 4651.—Harbours
And seascapes, in sepia tint. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4652.—Seascapes,
Fishing-smacks, and tugs, &c. Size, 5½ by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4654.—Our Guards,
By Frank Feller; Dragoon Guards, &c. Size, 7 by 5½, each, 9d.

No. 4655.—Our Guards,
By Frank Feller. Size, 5½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 4656.—Niggers,
In their comic attire and comic attitudes. Size, 4½ by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4657.—Quiet Nooks,
Choice riverside scenery. Size, 5½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 4658.—Miniature Views,
With flower sprays and leaves. Verses. Size, 5½ by 2½. The set of four, 1s.

No. 4664.—Woodland Gems.
Fine old trees enclotted in winter scenery. Size, 5½ by 3½. The set of four, 1s.

No. 4667.—Ferns.
Delicate sprays of ferns on gold panel. Size, 5½ by 3½. The set of four, 9d.

No. 4671.—Floral Gems.
Exquisite bunches of flowers encircling miniature views. Size, 5½ by 4½. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 5431.—Comical Monkeys.
Verses on the back by Lewis Novra. The set of four, 9d.

No. 5432.—Old English Military Subjects.
Verses on the back by R. P. Scott. The set of four, 9d.

No. 5433.—Cats
In packing cases. Verses on the back by Horace Lennard. The set of four, 9d.

No. 5434.—Birds on Branches,
With mistletoe berries, &c. Verses on the back by R. P. Scott. The set of four, 9d.

No. 5435.—Children with Dogs.
Verses on the back by R. P. Scott. The set of four, 9d.

No. 5436.—Views of Dover and Calais.
Verses on the back from Shakespeare, Herrick, and Longfellow. The set of four, 1s.

No. 5438.—Good Luck.
Verses on the back by R. Thorow. The set of four, 1s.

No. 5439.—Preparing for Christmas.
Mixing the Pudding, Roasting the Goose, Making Mince Pies, &c. Verses on the back by H. Manning. The set of four, 1s.

No. 5440.—Views near Leamington,
Frosted. The set of four, 1s. 3d.

No. 5441.—Landscapes.
Beautiful pieces of scenery, by Robert Bowers. Verses on the back by Ernest Sigourney. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 5442.—Birds with Nests,
On bevelled edged cards. Verses on the back by E. J. Pope. The set of four, 1s. 6d.

No. 5545.—Beehives and Flowers.
Size, 6 by 4½. The set of two, 9d.

No. 5545a.—Ditto, ditto.
Companion set to above. Size, 6 by 4½. The set of two, 9d.

No. 5565.—Children.
Single figures reclining amongst moss and grass. Chaste and pretty. Size, 5½ by 4. The set of two, 9d.

ALL PRICES IN THIS LIST ARE WITH THE DISCOUNT TAKEN OFF.

Prepaid Orders for any Cards on this List receive immediate attention, post-free; if in postage stamps, 2d. extra; if required to be exchanged, the postage must be paid both ways. Foreign and Colonial Orders receive special attention.

PLEASE CROSS ALL CHEQUES, POST-OFFICE ORDERS, AND POSTAL ORDERS "UNION BANK, CHARING-CROSS."

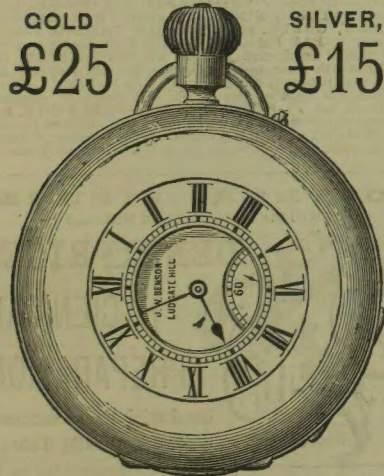
POST-OFFICE ORDERS MADE PAYABLE AT CHARING-CROSS TO

THOMAS CHAPMAN, 54, LEICESTER-SQUARE, W.C.

I.E.E. Gold Medal, Highest Award, 1885.

FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES OR FOR
HUNTING AND ROUGH WEAR.

**BENSON'S SPECIALLY-MADE
"FIELD"**



**GOLD KEYLESS ENGLISH
HALF-CHRONOMETER.**

Our own Make and Special Strength.
Chronometer Balance adjusted to keep same rate in all climates.
Breguet Spring to withstand shocks caused by hunting, &c.,
Which would derange an ordinary watch.
Warranted to keep perfect time, and last the longest life.
Suited for Home Wear, as well as for
Officers on Foreign Service and sporting men everywhere.
Jewelled throughout in Rubies.
Massive 18-carat Gold Cases, damp and dust proof.
Hunter, Half-Hunter, or Crystal Glass.
Sent free and safe, at our risk, to all parts of the world.
For £25 draft with Order.
Silver, same quality movement, £15.
For full particulars of this and other Watches, from £2 2s.
Upwards, see our Watch Pamphlets, post-free.

INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—The Highest Award
of a GOLD MEDAL for Improvements in English
Watches has been adjudged to

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE-HILL, AND
OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

The "Field" Watches are also on View in the South Central
Gallery, Group XXVII, Stand No. 2085.

The Hunting Editor of "The Field" says:—
"I have used the watch for four months, and have carried it
hunting sometimes five days a week. I can confidently
recommend Messrs. Benson's hunting watch as one that can be
depended on."—Field, March 24, 1884.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Legion of Honour) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Incontestably proved by thirty years' medical experience to be
THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, AND THE MOST EFFICACIOUS
IN CONSUMPTION, THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany."
"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.
"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

Sold ONLY in Capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all Chemists and Druggists.
Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 210, High Holborn, London.
CAUTION.—Resist mercenary attempts to recommend or substitute inferior kinds.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART. M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"In Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. De Jongh's Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.
"I have found Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE

(LIMITED),

LATE A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,

SILVER AND BEST SILVER-PLATED MANUFACTURERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

(Opposite the Bank of England.)



ALCESTER.

Massive Silver Bowl, richly chased, gilt inside,
on ebonized plinth, to hold 9 pints ... £20 0 0
Larger size, ditto, 13 pints ... 25 10 0

SPOONS & FORKS.
TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.
WAITERS & TRAYS.
CLARET JUGS & GOBLETS.
CRUET & BREAKFAST FRAMES.
INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS.

A new Pamphlet of Prices,
Illustrated with over 500 En-
gravings, will be forwarded,
gratis and post-free, on appli-
cation.

THE ROVER SAFETY



Now holds the 50 and 100 Miles Road-Record:
of the World.

Makers: **STARLEY & SUTTON,**
WEST ORCHARD, COVENTRY.

Send for Lists.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY, TONIC.

GREAT BODILY STRENGTH, GREAT NERVE STRENGTH,
GREAT MENTAL STRENGTH, GREAT DIGESTIVE STRENGTH.
PEPPER'S TONIC. Insist on having it. Bottles, 16 doses,
2s. 6d.; next size, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

NEW CATALOGUE TO JULY 15, 1885, NOW READY.

"THE GUN of the PERIOD."

TRADE MARK. REGD.

HAMMERS BELOW THE LINE OF
SIGHT. Price 18 to 30 GUINEAS.



DIPLOMA and MEDAL, Sydney, 1879-80.

This gun, wherever shown, has always taken honours.
Why buy from Dealers when you can buy at half the price from the
maker? Any gun sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O.
and remittance returned if on receipt of gun it is not satis-
factory. Target trial allowed. A choice of 2000 guns, rifles, and
revolvers, embracing every novelty in the trade. B.-L. Guns,
from 50s. to 50 guineas; B.-L. Revolvers, from 6s. 6d. to 100s.
Send six stamps for Catalogue and Illustrated Sheets to
G. E. LEWIS, Gun Maker, Birmingham. Established 1830.
Largest stock in the World. Calcutta Exhibition, 1883.—"The
Gun of the Period" has again taken honours. Established 1830.